PASQUIN and MARFORIO

Pasquino ON THE

PEACE:

BEING

A Discussion, by these celebrated STATUES at Rome, of the general Conduct of England, but particularly pending the late War, and in negociating the present Peace.

Translated from Italian, and inscribed to the Earl of C---F---D, by the Translator, who, in his Dedication, examines the M----I Vindication of the Peace, just published, under the Title of Considerations on the Definitive Treaty, &c.

Inscia gens se nunc, speculum en, scrutetur, imago Vera nimis prodet, obsequiosa parum.

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LONDON:

Printed for W. WEBB, near St. Paul's.

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Transfered from Indian, and indiction to the Earl of C-v--p, by rise Translator, we do his Draing-tion, expansions the Man-A Vindian and of the Pence, just a childred, and the Tide of Confidencians on the Dybuttee Translations of the Dybuttee Translations.



I O IV D O IV:

TO THE

E— of C—F—D.

My Lord,

AM mistaken, or the celebrated Personages, who here feek your Lordship's Protection, have a better Title to your Patronage than some that have affix'd your Name to Works, which you could not approve of without derogating from the generous Plan you laid down for the Standard of your own Conduct. Your Lordship's Study has been directed to the Amendment of your Countrymen and Happiness of your Country. A glorious Defign! which these Foreigners seem to have no less in View than your Lordship. Nor is it unlikely but they may have taken your Lordship for their Model, in writing to a People funk in Luxury and Corruption; for we find them varying their Stile with the Subject; and attempting, in Imitation of your Lordship, to sting and tickle in the same Breath. How they have succeeded, I must submit to your Lordship, with this fingle Apology in their Favour, that they wear a Drefs which is not of their own fashioning, and for which their English Taylor only is answerable.

I have a fecond Apology to make to your Lordship, of a pretty fingular Nature, and not for my Authors but my Bookfeller, who was not to be perfuaded to fill up a Chafm, which your Lordship will find in Page 16, with a Latin Ode characterizing two Persons, as indifferent as unknown to either him But, whether the Man was frighted at a late Example in W-r H-ll, and was afraid of wearing the F-l's C-p, or imagined that all was T-n which he did not understand, he was as stiff in his Refusal, as Pasquin says we English are in Er-But here, and indeed in all that is charged on the Nation throughout the four Dialogues, your Lordship is always excepted; and herein no less appears the Justice than Discernment of my old Romans. Could they have found other Characters, among us, as unblemish'd and amiable as your Lordship's, we are to suppose that you would not have stood alone in their Works. But the they could find you no Equal, it was no less politic than just to produce you for a Pattern of Imitation. Happy, that we have one Lot in our Sodom to avert the Wrath of Heaven! Happy, that we have one noble Patriot, whose Eloquence can persuade to a Scrutiny of our past Conduct, and whose

Practice shou'd induce us to alter it !

Thus far I journey'd, intending here to take Leave of your Lordship, when my wary Bookseller sent me the * M——I Defence of the Peace, wishing I would examine if it class'd with Pasquin and Marforio in their Discussion of the Definitive Treaty. To this End I bestowed a serious Reading on this specious Performance, and find it, as all the Productions from the same Quarter, cluding the principal Points of the Argument, and enforcing those that are foreign to it, constantly begging the Question, and taking for granted what is generally denied, affecting a Tenderness for the Community, to be found in the M——I Lucubrations only, and bespeaking the public Approbation of the Treaty in much such a specious and smooth Expression as Shakespear puts into Mark Anthony's Mouth to win the Mob of Rome to his insidious Purposes.

This Writer sets out with wondering, that in a Land of Liberty, such as ours, so many shou'd incline to believe the Government to be always in the Wrong. If I mistake not, the Animadversions of my chizzel'd Authors, on our public Conduct, prove the Rectitude of the Imputation; but sure I am that the Harangues, still fresh in our Memories, of some of the present Gentlemen in Power, before they tasted the Sweets of Employments, might incline many to believe the G—t seldom in the Right. But however wrong or right public Conduct may have been for the Time past, I cannot agree with this Writer, that the Definitive Treaty is any Exception to the general Charge, which he says so many are inclined to bring against the G—t,

of being always in the Wrong.

This Advocate for the Treaty, plumes himself exceedingly on the Fitness of the Time when our wise M—rs listened to the pacific Overtures of the Enemy. But why was not the Year before as fit a Season, when your Lordship urged the Acceptance of the Proposals of France, which grants no more now than was offer'd then? Pasquin accounts for this Conduct very naturally, when he says that the Peace is the Offspring of Fear, engendered between a Dutch Sutterkin and E—sh Beetle. But with this Writer's Leave, that Part of the M—I Measure which he most applauds is, in the Opinion of most Men, that which is most liable

^{*} Considerations on the Definitive Treaty, &c. by J. Roberts.

liable to Objection; because, as we had not embraced the Overtures of France, while she was in Condition to carry on the War, we ought to have stood out when Famine, Bankruptcy, a total Depression of Commerce, and every other Evil, stared

her full in the Face, or rather had overtaken her.

But what will not a Writer endeavour palming on his Readers, who afferts that the House of Bourbon comes out of the War with no Addition of Power, whereas that of the House of Austria was never fo great, and fo conspicuous. One must entertain a very mean Opinion of his Readers, or must himself be weaker than he supposes them to be, who cou'd hope to persuade them, that one Man is not the more powerful for being richer, nor another the less potent for being poorer. We find however our Author inclining to Compunction, at least to Modesty, where he owns in the same Breath, that the Countries restored to the Empress Queen have been very much haraffed, and some of the Fortresses in them much injured, if not demolished. Yet for all this, the Loss of Silesia, the richest of the Austrian Provinces, and the Cession of Parma, Placentia, Guastalla, and best Part of the Milanese, the Power of the House of Austria was never so great and conspicuous.

If this Advocate for our Negociators may be credited; the Balance of Power in general, is no less firmly established by the Treaty, than the Power of the House of Austria is greater and more conspicuous than ever. But it happens unluckily that his Proofs for the former, are as vague and inconclusive as those he offers in Favour of the latter. If the Empress Queen be less powerful than before the War, and the House of Bourbon more powerful by new Acquisitions; if Powers in the Empire, Allies of France by Interest, have sprung up lately to be formidable at the Expence of the House of Austria, I cannot conceive how the Balance of Power comes to be as firmly established as is pre-

tended it is by this Defence of the Peace.

But that we may be fure our Peace-makers were not less mindful of Home than of Austria and H—r, we are told, that the immediate Concerns of Englishmen are taken as much Care of in the Treaty as could be reasonably expected or desired. I have known such various Uses made of the Word reasonable by Advocates for Power, that I am not sure but I should mistake this Author's Meaning, if I should go about putting the natural Construction on this Part of his Desence. For Instance, should I say, that Englishmen might have reasonably expected Security

for their Navigation in America, and Compensation for Depredations committed upon them before the War, I might be silenced by being told, that as there is a new Negotiation on Foot with Spain, 'tis reasonable to expect we shall fare better at Madrid than at Aix.

Another of our Goncerns, which is the Demolition of the Port of Dunkirk, is, according to this Writer, fettled quite to our Satisfaction. Your Lordship will readily perceive, by the XVIIth Article of the Treaty, that the Satisfaction here intended is sole-

ly ministerial.

But the Guaranty of the Succession of the Crown is confirmed in the clearest Terms; as much as to say, that the Peace is excellent which secures us so firm a Guaranty, tho' every other national Concern had been omitted in the Treaty. If Conveniency be the first Article in the regal Creed, we may be sure that this general Guaranty will be observed just as long and as well as the last was.

In Answer to a general Complaint, that the Advice of P—t had not been required either before or after the Preliminaries were sign'd, we are told, that the Sense of Parliament might be very well known, and very safely collected by the Ministers, from what passed in Parliament. I readily own, that Moderns may have made considerable Improvements in ministerial Knowledge, and found new Lights and Paths to the Understanding of P—t M—n; but in the Case before us, I don't remember any Thing that pass'd in P—t last Session, leading to the ministerial Knowledge here afferted, except that the M—rs themselves, in their Harangues, were known to urge the Necessity of ending the War. This is somewhat similar to the M—rs echoing back, in an A—s, their own Sense of a S—h of their own making.

There is no Part of this Defence so shining, because the truest, as the Portraiture of the Inabilities of the House of Bourbon before the Peace, and her arduous Care since, to restore her Trade and redress the heavy Grievances of her Subjects. But, was not the owning this Truth a tacit Avowal of the Charge

brought against the M-y for precipitating the Peace.

The Ignominy of stooping to a vain, arrogant Neighbour, in the Article of Hostages, is slur'd over by this passive Scribe, in the same calm Manner in which he answers all other important Objections to the Treaty. Hostages, he says, were necessary and usual. If our bonne foi had not been doubted, by a People who judged of us by themselves, Pledges had not been required.

And

And herein the foul Stain of Double-dealing is endeavoured to be fixed upon us. Hostages indeed were usual; but it was always from fuch as were inferior in Rank and Power; which I hope this Defender does not think to be the Case of Britain at present. Pasquin has cut this Dispute short, by wishing, as all Englishmen ought, that the Hostages had been H-ns.

The Apologist takes leave of the courteous Reader, by affuring, that all an Englishman can wish for, or wants, may be attained, if the People be but content to encourage Men to mean well, by putting a right Conftruction on their Meaning. By this we may fee how eafily the Definitive Treaty, by a little Court-Legerdemain, may be juggled into a Restorative, or any good Thing one can imagine. 'Tis but encouraging and supposing our M-rs to mean well, and they are fafe, and the Nation is happy.

But leaving the further Correction of this Defender to Pasquin and Marforio, who have pre-exposed all his Sophistry, I beg Leave to congratulate your Lordship on your Resignation, before the Negociation for a Peace was fet on foot. We all wished you in the M-y, before we saw how ill you were used there; and as ardently wished you back again, for fear you should be fmutted by the M-l Coalmen. I have the Honour to be,

ROM thy Air of Importance old Chim, vers thous be be be the LORD, and the best bear the

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Pasquin and Marforio

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Inuited by the Manual Coolmen. I have the Honour to be

Pasq. ROM thy Air of Importance, old Chum, you should be big with some dark, consistorial Secret.——Shall I call up Lucina to deliver thee; or acquaint the Cardinal Inquisitor, that thou art in a Plot against the Holy-office?

Marf. 'Tis a Wonder how so meddling and frank a Speaker as thou art cou'd have escap'd, for so many Ages, the Justice of that necessary Judicature.—

Pasq. Necessary Judicature! What, because, forsooth, 'tis necessary that the Laity shou'd be spur'd and whip'd in the narrow Way that leads to Bliss? Ah, Marsi! Talk not thou, who have so long experienced the Equity of Churchmen, of the Justice of the Holy-Office—I cou'd love Rome but for that Judicature.

Marf. Is Rome the only Place where there is an Inquisition? Is there a Land in Europe, I may say, in the World, where Churchmen bear not the chief Sway?

Pasq. What, Marforio! Among the free Sons of the Reformation?

Marf. Yes; and of those, the very freest of them, are the greatest Slaves to their Churchmen.

trapppy.

Pasq. Dear Marsi! Truce with Contradiction—The freest of the Free are the greatest Slaves—ha, ha! Prithee, old

Stubborn, deal not thus freely in the Profund.

Marf. Like a pert Critic, that determines and exults before he has examined, you plume yourfelf on the having caught me tripping; but thou shalt be thy own Confounder, as oft' thy pestulant Brethren are—Of all Governments the Democratic is the freest; and of all the Democracies in Europe that of Geneva breaths Freedom most; yet—

Pasq. The Laity there are but Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water to their lordly Pastors—I understand thee, Marforio; and take Shame to myself for my Petulancy—You

forgive me

Marf. To relapse the first Time, any Thing 'scapes the Ken of thy shallow Comprehension—But come, as this is the first Time I have known thee lapsing into Modesty or Remorse, I pardon thee; on Condition, however, that you own the Sons of the Reformation to be as Priest-ridden as those of the old Establishment.

Pasq. As much as to say, that every Country has its Inquifition.

Marf. Undoubtedly—Does not the annual Payment of Tythes and parochial Dues prove it beyond a Contradiction, not to mention a thousand Instances besides, of the Subjection of the Laity and Despositicism of the Clergy as well among the Reformed as Catholics. Ask a hardy Scot is every Parish in his Country be not ridden by its Pope, and he will answer in the Affirmative, perhaps with this aggravating Reslection, that it wou'd be some Alleviation of his Thraldom is his spiritual Tyrant had been arm'd with the awful Buckler of Infallibility.

Pasq. A rare two-edg'd Sword, that hews all before it.

Marf. The only Weapon that can colour any Power or Preheminence arrogated by Churchmen. What a Contradiction wou'd it be for me, that am no more gifted than thee; that pretend to no supernatural Gift, to no Power delegated by the highest Dispenser of all Power; that own you have an equal Right with myself to judge and determine on Points of Doctrine; for me, I say, that am no better, no more enlighten'd than thyself to pretend to direct or controul your Conscience—

Pafq. Wou'd be as abfurd and impertinent as for a blind

Man to read me a Lecture on Colours.

Marf. Yet absurd as it may seem, ungisted as they are, without forming any Pretentions to Infallibility either, you see how they curb and bestride the Flock. If crasty Men expect to rise by exciting Rebellion against a lawful Prince, 'tis but lureing the Clergy on their Side, and presently Rebellion ceases to be any more than a necessary Opposition which the subjects are taught to join in under Pain of Damnation—

Pajq. But if on the other Hand, it shou'd be necessary to preach back the People to their Duty to the Prince so rebell'd against; if Opportunity offer'd for righting Mistakes and doing Justice, wou'd not these Bellows-blowers in black, think

you, Thump the cushion in Favour of the Injured?

Marf. Not unless they cou'd be sure to find their private Accounts in the Change of their Language. You might have observed a recent Instance in a distant Western Region; of the Restitutional Spirit of Churchmen, and the Instance of their sabbatical Vociferations.

Pasq. If I don't forget, the Pens of Churchmen, on that extraordinary Occasion, were no less employ'd than their Lungs.

Marf. And more useful than the Sword-

Pasq. I can tell you what was then of more Efficacy than either, Gold, which wrested Secrets from the Secretary, misted Generals in their Way to sure Victory by Night, and rais'd the Spirit of Opposition in Councils of War—Gold, my dear Marsi, all powerful Gold which charms the brave Lion of Liberty into Shackles and Chains; which so covers the Drum of the Ears of Senators that they are deaf to the sweet Voice of Truth, and which so stiffens their Hearts as to be unable to bend to the Allurements of real Patriotism—Ah! powerful, shining Earth, that rulest this Ball we stand on, that forcest Scepters out of righteous Hands, and—

Marf. Swords out of the Hands of successful Generals.

Quid valet externi Strepitus, tormenta, furorque?

Nil; nisi Consilium temperet Arma Domi.

Pasq. As much as to say, that the Blunders of the Cabinet of Varsailles have render'd the Victories of Saxe and Lowendhal of little Use to France.

Marf. Not so much the Blunders as the Envy and Corruption of the reigning Juncto in the French Ministry. The Objects of the first are the two foreign Generals you named—

Pasq.

Pajq. And of the latter, Gold, English Gold, which faved the Cheesemongers from feeding on French Sillabubs—Gad, old Stiff! This same Peace which is come to us piping-hot from the political Oven of Aix, seems to be a strange Hotch-potch; an Olio, an incomprehensible Medly built not so much on the Basis of Equity and Reason as on Whim, Caprice, Ignorance, and Partiality.

Marf. You might have added Necessity.

Pafq. What Necessity cou'd the Victors be driven to?

Marf. You confine the Word Necessity to France fingly,

when it is applicable more to the other Powers at War.

Pasq. Nay, name not Powers; for I know but one in each Consederacy that cou'd command Peace, or bid the War to glow; France on one Side, and England on the other. To their Fiddles the Allies on both Sides were obliged to dance. Therefore, my little Marsi, if thou would'st urge Necessity, let it be applicable to France or England only.

Marf. I agree with thee, Pasquin; the Preliminaries to the Peace we are examining, prove the Rectitude of your Conclusion. All the Powers concern'd, except France on one Side, and England on the other, knew nothing of them when first

fign'd, and were dragg'd to agree to them afterwards-

Pasq. As they are into the Peace—— Marf. Necessity hath no Law—

Pasq. You are right as to the Confederates on both Sides who were obliged to subscribe; but the Principals France and England, the first commanding the Land, the other the Ocean, how cou'd such conquering Powers be pressed by Necessity?

Marf. Thus; the England had no Equal at Sea, she may be said to have been inferior to all on Land, even to those Pow-

ers that could scarce move without her.

Pasq. Blunder, Marsi, the deep Mire of Blunder, in which the Unrighteous and Ungisted slownder incessantly! The English had first wantonly slownder'd into the War and conducted it afterwards without Caution or Foresight.

Marf. The English! Pasquin, I thought you had known better than to criminate that brave, wise, just People for Errors

imputable only to their Ministry—

Pasq. To their own Gold, you might better say. Gold, old Boy, is the Idol the English bow to. After they had dri-

ven their Moses from his Office, they made unto them a Golden Calf, to which they have paid constant Adoration ever since—Brave, wise, and just! High Epithets, Marsi; but, prithee, in what Sense applicable to the English?

Marf. There is no refusing the English Courage; they will

fight-

Pasq. So will their Dogs and Cocks, without Meaning or Design—They will fight; so will other Nations: And they can run away too as well as fight, as Saxe can testify.—Tell me not that a People will fight, and thence bestow the Epithet Brave on them. As well may the Highwayman who assaults resolutely to gain a Purse, be deem'd Brave as a Nation that fight in an unrighteous Cause. Ever since the Erection of the Golden Idol mention'd before, the Plan on which the E—b fought has been desective. There was a Time, Marsonia, when our Ancestors, here within this once awful Seat of Empire, were Brave in the fullest Extent of the Word. They sought bravely Abroad for Conquest, and at Home for Freedom.

Marf. The ancient Romans were truly Brave-

Pasq. So were the ancient Britons. But, ye Gods, how alter'd and degenerated! Do they not too nearly resemble those Romans that had out-lived the Constitution of their Country and bow'd to the Ministerial Yoke in the Days of the Cæsars?

Marf. Servile Wretches-

Pasq. Famish'd Slaves! Hungry for the Gold which themfelves had given.

Marf. How, Pasquin?

Pasq. As absurd as it may seem, the Charge is nevertheless founded on the firm Basis of unerring Truth. What have Princes or their Delegates (Ministers) but what they receive of the People? Even that Power which is often turn'd against the Herd is derived from themselves: Nor is it less certain that the Means of Corruption comes mediately from the Corrupted. Had the People of all Countries reach'd out a sparing Hand to Courts, Corruption wou'd have been a Stranger here on Earth as well as Despoticism, but for Want of that Parcimony, which even Nature seems to dictate, behold what Waste Corruption has committed on this Tennis-ball of ours? Various are the Origins assign'd to Tyranny by Sceptics; but I say,

that Gold is its Parent. And I prove it thus: Take Notice, that by Gold I suggest every Means of Corruption, whether by private or public Pensions or Employments, or by Titles and Honour undeservedly conferr'd.

Marf. To your Proof. A Syllogism from a Rattle will be a

Curiofity-Ha, ha!

Pasq. As hollow as you may deem this Pericranium of mine, Mr. Simperer, my Hands are clean, and my Heart is honest.

Marf. So are mine, Mr. Pert, and what then?

Pasq. That for the want of their being so the reverend Senate that once graced this Capital and governed the World, became Slaves themselves, and transmitted Slavery to their wretched Descendants.

Marf. Curfed Avarice and Ambition! See what Havock

they make even now in the Western Hemisphere.

Pasq. Rather impute the big Ruin to Luxury more than even to Avarice. The latter is insatiable, and for that Reason oft' proves too craving and stubborn to be bent by the Wiles or Power of the Ambitious. But Luxury, liable to be fed a thousand Ways, yields as soon as address'd, having before-hand cashier'd Patriotism, the only Guard that cou'd secure her.

Marf. The Luxurious, indeed, are easier let down to base

Prostitution than others-

Pasq. And therefore have been at all Times the readier Inflruments of Power. What else but Luxury warps Senators from the Duty owing to Posterity and themselves? They give but to receive, and receive the Wages of the Insamy but to support their Extravagance; a Term indeed more harsh than Luxury, but which expresses it truly.

Marf. Well may we have seen an unmeaning War, and as

unmeaning a Peace, when-

Pasq. Senators and Counsellors frisk and caper to the Pipe of Corruption, not unlike the Squadrons of the voluptuous Sybaritæ of old, who were taught to prance and beat Time to the Music of the Flute.

Marf. And by that very Means were made Slaves by the Crotonitæ, who turn'd their own Wantonness upon them in the

Day of Battle.

Pasq. Oh, thoughtless Moderns! Oh, senseless Generation! What else but Chains can be the Consequence of that Venality, so eminently conspicuous among the Guardians of national Liberty?—These, Marforio, are they whom you had just

now embroidered with the splendid Epithets of Brave, Wise, and Just. Recant, old Stiff, or I shall think you have tinseled out your Heroes but to expose them the more, as hard-favour'd Women become the uglier for being deck'd out with Jewels.

Marf. And like the Beautiful of that bewitching Sex, you expect that all should bow before you in Sense and Argument, I suppose you will challenge the Wisdom of the E—b as you

have their Bravery.

Pasq. By no Means. What Arrogance wou'd it be for me to doubt the Wisdom of a People that act so wisely, and without Doubt think themselves the wisest of all Nations? Far be it from me to impeach the Wisdom of Islanders, that have been, for more than half a Century, running their Noses into all the Quarrels on the Continent, and clogging their Trade and Industry, beyond almost a Possibility of Relief, in Support of those Quarrels. Are not the late War, the Conduct of it on the Side of E-d, and the Peace, which puts an End to it, so many recent Proofs of E--b Wisdom? O, she, the E--b not wise, that seek Heaven thro' the Gates of poverty and Subjection!

Marf. Poverty and Subjection, Pasquin! What would you

be now at?

Pafq. Must not a People that give more than their ALL become poor?

Marf. Giving more than All, Pasquin, savours of that Pro-

fund you often charge on others.

Pasq. May not a Man be said to give more than his All, who runs in Debt sar beyond his Ability to pay? How else but by giving annually more than they were able, have the E---sh accumulated a Debt of near four hundred millions of Crowns, which will ever be such a Load on their Trade as must bring on Poverty, and such an Engine in the Hands of Ministers, as must bring on Subjection? Shew me the Man that dare resist, tho' his Freedom be invaded, while his Fortune lies at the Mercy of the Powerful. Thou knowest, that where a Man's Treasure is there is his Heart also. Besides, what better Pledge can there be for a Peoples Obedience than such a Mortgage on their Properties? A Mortgage pregnant with those courtly Plagues, Poverty and Slavery, which are Gates by which these wife Insularians intend to pass to the Elysian Shades. A no less poignant Proof of E--sh Wisdom,



is that implicit Confidence they repose in their haranguing Patriots. Let them change Sides never so often, turn their Coats never so frequently, bellow for the People or sell and treat them ever so contemptuously; in short, let their Orators say and do what they will, so that they are disgusted at their Betters and pretend to Patriotism, presently they are received and carress'd by the wise Herd, whom they had deceived a thousand Times. What an Idol was he, who prun'd the Olive Tree lately bearing Fruit at A—x, after he had made that memorable Oration in 1742 against taking H—n Troops into E—h Pay, wherein he treated with uncommon Politeness One that had since honour'd him with peculiar Confidence?

Marf. He was then a Patriot.

Pasa. Yes; a loud, railing Patriot, as all must be that wou'd lure the wise Populace to help pushing them up to Power and Preferment. But shou'd the present ministerial System grow so perplext as to oblige the Prince to a Change of Hands, we shall see this pliant Gourtier returning to the oft-try'd Patriotic Vomit, and as well received as if he had never warp'd from his Professions to the wise Rounds on whom he rose to the Sphere he now shines in——Alas! These are but sew of a Multitude of Instances I cou'd bring of the distinguish'd Wisdom of these Wise Men of Gotha, who had expanded an Ocean of Blood and Treasure, in the Memory of Man, in Support of Religion which they ridicule, and of Liberty whose Substance they are said to have dropt for the Shadow; as that filly Beast in the Fable, who to wreak Vengeance on the Stag, lost his Freedom to him whom he had call'd in to maintain it.

Cervus equum punga melior, Communibus herbis

Pellebat; donec minor in certamine longo Imploravit opes, hominis frænumque recepit: Sed postquam victor violens discessit ab hoste, Non equitem dorso, non frenum depulit ore.

Marf. Well, well; as to the Wisdom of that stubborn People, I confess the Argument yields to your Side of the Question; but I think it must bend to me when their Justice comes to be consider'd.

Pasq. We shall examine E—— h Justice presently; but let me not pass by a new Epithet you bestow upon them. That stubborn People! Stubborn where it means a Tenaciousness in the Path to Virtue, is praise-worthy; but what shall we say if it be directed to a quite contrary object? Constant in ill, shiff

in the Wrong, wilful and determin'd in Error, even when Experience points it out; if flubborn, in this Light, be an eligible Epithet, you are welcome to deck your Favourites with it.

Marf. The E-b of all Nations were my Favourites, I

confess. But a bottophib are ved tad of liw year tedw

Pasq. Since they ceas'd to be that brave, wife, just People you have painted them, they are no longer your Darlings. I thought I should be able to take you down as dictatorial as you affect to be. But, prithee, Marfi, by what Means have that People forfeited your good Opinion? How long have they been declining in your Esteem? I see thou art no Adept at Num-Shall I calculate for thee? Let me fee; In 16. they embrac'd a Novelty unknown to their Fathers or Laws; a Cloud which a jaundic'd Fiend had presented to them for Juno. In 17.. they bargained for Posterity against Conviction and the stated Maxims of their Country; they offended against Innocence then in no Capacity of giving Offence. In 17.. an Opportunity offer'd for recovering the vifual Ray, but they spurn'd the day-giving Hand from them with Contumely. And in 17.. 2 fecond Attempt was made towards their Cure; but, ah, Marforio! Urge me not to paint them truly on this latter Occasion. The Scene is too gloomy to bear the Light; and the i---ty too big for Words.—Let it suffice, that filletted Fustice held not the Balance even while the bold Contest lasted, the' Fortune play'd her usual Pranks to shew her Power and make Mortals stare at the Madness of her Distributions. The not agont a sell

Marf. Yet, Pasquin, the different Objects which Fortune had then smiled and frowned upon, bore little Similitude to each

other.

Pasq. None. Light and Darkness differ not more than they. One was a Cherub in human Shape, the other a ****, embodied in an ample Entrenchment of Flesh and Blood. Take the Portrait of both, in this Impromptu in the Mother Tongue of our glorious Ancestors.

-34-0	t thirds it must bead to me when their Taking coper	310
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11 1	sorn People I Same of a Where it meeting a Tengerous	Sur!
3, 4	Part to Purise is crafe-worthy; but what that we	and of
Titl	entreed to a mite contrate object? Confect in it	

Yet that Cheruh became the Sport of undifferning Fortune, and was well nigh becoming the Victim of an undifferning People.—Oh! Scene of Horror! Let us turn Thought from it, dear Marforie, that a Scene yet more tragic, of an older Date, may not so fill up the Chasms of the Mind as to render us unapt for treating the important Subject we are met to discuss.

Marf. The Subjects indeed of War and Peace are of Importance; but are not big national Sins of Importance also? Would not the attempting to remove them, and by that Means avert the Wrath and Justice of Heaven, be of public Utility? Tho' we should not be able to mend an abdurate Race, let us, like our great Countryman of old, do our Part in cautioning them that the unexpiated Murder of Majesty draws after it the heaviest Curses in the Stores of Heaven.

- : acerbo fata Romanos agunt,

Scelufque fraternæ necis;

Ut immerentis fluxit in terram Remi

Sacer nepotibus cruor.

Pafq. You forget the stated annual Commemoration of that

Scene of Horror.

Marf. No. Pasquin; I forget not that the Canduct of those who commemorate, Answer in no Respect the Design of the Commemoration. Has it not too much the Air of mocking the Deity, to implore the Forgiveness of a Sin which is hourly repeated, or as often as Occasion offers—But this is not the only

Instance of their Inconfishency.

whom you would be pangle with the glitering Epithet of just. In what Page of the late Annals of their Country have you found Matter to furnish at the Panegyric on their Justice? Is not that very Commemoration you mention'd an irrefragable Proof of their having no Claim to the Epithet? Had they any Acquaintance with Justice, any Feeling for the Sufferings of Innacency, would they thus annually offer to appeale without attempting to attone?

But see, he moves majestically this Way who forrowfully can vouch for the Rectitude of my Charge against his Countrymen.

Marf. His Train bends to the Vatican, to confer, I suppose, with the Pontiff concerning the future Conduct of his House

on the Present big Event of a Peace.

Pasq. Alas! What matters how the Conduct of that hapless House is shaped? Peace and War to them are the same: They

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are watch'd alike in both, and pending both also are in no less Danger from the deadly Doze or Dagger. Wretched Situation! To be in constant Dread of deep Design, and friendless!

Marf. And yet was Friendship to be attracted by spotless Virtue and by Worth of every Cast, where better could she have

attach'd herfelf?

Pasq. Friendship, Marforio, has long since taken her Flight from Earth along with Justice. If the latter be not to be found in E—d, nor the former in the Breasts of Kings, why shall we look for either below the Moon? I wish I cou'd foar so high to see if Monarchs there deal out their sacred Promises, as they do here, to inveigle wrong'd Innocence for private Purposes; or if there be a Nation so wilful as to persevere in Injustice to the Ruin of their Trade, at the Expence of their Freedom and Loss of Character.

Marf. Saw you not, Pasquin, as the high-born Personage pass'd along, how deeply impress'd was Sorrow, on his awful

Brow ?

Pasq. Well may Grief have shot deep its Root, where Joy had never chear'd the Heart. The Victim of Ambition while yet in the Cradle, and the Sport of Fortune ever since, what Acquaintance could be have with Joy?

Marf. There was a Time, not long fince, when Joy feem-

ed to dawn upon his House.

Pasq. Yes, Marsorio; and that dawn reflects no less on a deluded People than on a perjur'd Court whence Innocence is never to expect Relief. France, perfidious Gaul, plays off an injured House as best answers her own base Purposes without a View to Justice or to Friendship. Does not her Conduct during that late Dawn you spoke of, prove the Policy of France to be ever to keep the Exiled hovering o'er the 1sle, but never permit their Nestling upon it? Ill sated Isle! Whence Fealousy and mistaken Zeal, have driven all Regard to Justice and even to its own true and genuine Interest!—But let us wave the unrelishing Subject to treat that which engrosses the present Attention of all Europe.

Marf. Peace is the reigning Topic of Conversation; but who knows not that the Exiled Family you wish to say no more of, have been the chief Instruments in the Conclusion of that Peace

Pasq. And no less so in the Success of the War on the Side of France. But these are Subjects we will discuss at our next Meeting.

Meeting. Farewell, Marforio, the busy Crowd thicken about us to glean up the Harvest of our Speculations. I love to disappoint such intruding List'ners. Adieu, till To-morrow's Sun retire to unbend himself in Thetis's Lap.

DIALOGUE II.

Pasq. W Elcome, thou only Partner of my Cares, thou only, who, beside myself, have outlived the Freedom of this ancient Seat of Liberty.

Marf. Of the whole World, you might have faid. In

what Part of it does the fair Nymph refide?

Pasq. Is the not revered among thy Favourites? Can a brave, wise, and just People, as thou wouldst paint the E—h to be, subsist without Liberty?

Marf. Prithee, name them not.

Pala. Ha, ha! I thought it would come to this when you

examin'd them with Impartiality.

Marf. Every Step of their Conduct fink them but the lower in my Esteem——See, in this Peace, how they abandon their best Ally——

Pasq. After squandering Millions in her Support—But let us trace their Conduct from the Source to this pacific Ocean into which they have forced that heroic Fair to plunge along with

Marf. As they manag'd the War, 'twas Time to put an End to it.

Pasq. They managed the War as they do every Thing else, with an Eye to finking upon the Public, raising private Fortunes and continuing the ministerial Power. The Public is a Bubble, which the different Parties blow thro' the Tube of private Self-interest as Occasion offers.

Marf. And the thoughtless Populace, tho' always play'd off by their different Chiefs, grow not wifer. They were lured into the War with Spain by Sycophants who wanted to o'erthrow

the then grand Corrupter.

Pasq. And is not there a constant Succession of such Sycophants in that hapless Land; Agents deaf to Truth, blind to Justice, C 2 partial

partial to the Vicious, and prejudiced to the Virtuous? Is not the whole modern System supported by Corruption; and must it not rest on the ruinous Basis while it subsists? Where opposed not a Rupture with Spain as it was repugnant to the Interest of his Country, but as the Expence of the War might occasion a Diminution of the Means of Corruption in his own Hands.

Marf. And his immediate Successor urg'd on the War that

these Means might be increas'd-

Pasq. In his M—r's Hands, whose Biass he was determin'd to sooth at all Events. To this End was the War with Spain neglected, and one with France nurs'd up so as to oblige her to an open Breach.

Marf. A wise Nation wou'd and might have avoided the Spanish War, but when once declar'd it should have been profecuted with Vigour, as the only Means for bringing it to a

fpeedy End.

Pasq. You forget that the Welfare of the Community is no Article in the C—t Symbol of that Country. Had the Happiness of the People been consulted, wou'd a wasting War on the Continent been urg'd, when it might have been avoided; or would it not have been pursued with Ardour when commenc'd?

Marf. That perverse People do nothing like others. They scorn to take Example or follow Advice. They seem destin'd

to pursue noxious Measures, and avoid the salutary.

Qua nocuere sequar: Fugiam qua prosore credum:

Pasq. Such will ever be the Fate of a Nation acting partially. Is it not just that the Unjust should be misted in the Conduct of their Assairs? Had not this been decreed for their Punishment, wou'd they have drain'd their wasted Country of so many Millions in support of a Ballance of Power which they more than all others have contributed to destroy? Before the R—n, England may be truly said to have held the Balance of Power, as she was independent and had no extraneous Interest to classwith or warp her from the Pursuit of her natural.

Marf. Yes, Pasquin; the Successes of Queen Anni's Reigh are so many Proofs of the Rectitude of your Assertion. She, good, but mistaken Princess, had no separate Interest to pursue. Her Heart was English, and as such the Prosperity of England alone was its Object.

Paja. The Successes of that Queen's Reign, shew indeed what England is capable of when her Force is skilfully directed, and her Interest only pursued; but I can't help seeing Specks in that British Sun: The Character of that fair Arbitress of the Fate of Europe is not unblameable.

Marf. She had upright Intentions-

Pajq. When 'twas too late—A Soul truly great, truly just, would not give Cause for Remorse, but where it was necessary, would not put it off to the last Ebb of Life. Nor was her earlier Conduct unexceptionable; but let me rest here, not to enter on the Examine of her filial Piety.

Marf. Her Reign was one constant Series of Success-

Pajq. And of what Benefit were her Successes to her Country? She fought for the Balance of Power; a Phantom the English have been taught to hunt after fince the Revolution, but left it as unfixt as she found it. And the very End for which she drew the Sword was forgot in the putting it up, the House of Bourbon being rather more powerful after than before that War. Except a national Debt of Two bandred millions of Crowns, I don't see what the English have got by the Victories of their Heroine.

Marf. You forget the important Acquisitions of Gibraltar and Minorca, and the exclusive Trade of the Assistance. Here, Pasquin, were Advantages worth all the Blood and Treasure

employ'd in that expensive War. 1 90 or inharded as 80 1110

Pala. So were that credulous People taught to believe in those Days of Pageantry and Delusion. If but public Rejoicings are made for Victory, no matter how much Blood it cost, or whether or no the Conquest be of Use with the Community. The English are above the Drudgery of Examination: And, which is as little reconcileable to Prudence and common Sense, they scorn to yield even to the Prevalency of Experience, that unerring Guide to Jublunary Agents. Had that thoughtless Generation walk'd by Reason's Clue, and confulted the real, that is the commercial Interest of their Country, they would have chosen to regain the Friendship of the Spanish Nation, to be reconciled to that jealous People, rather than to have extorted such Pledges from them as could not but increase their Jealoufy, and perpetuate their Animosity. Louis XIV. faw Queen Anne's greedy Ministers ready to swallow any colourable Bait, in order to forward a Peace which they stood is much in need of, for Remming the domestic Torrent against

them; and adroitly threw out these Hooks cover'd with the spacious, alluring Pretexts of Security and Commercial Benefit. Gibraltar was the Key of the Mediterranean; Minorca commanded that whole Sea and consequently the circumjacent States, and the Assertion open'd to England, a Way to the Treasures of the Indies. A glittering Varnish under which Louis's deep Designs were couch'd, but which Father Time has wore off to the Conviction of all Europe, except those who scorn to take Experience for their Guide.

Marf. You feem inclin'd to think that Louis XIV. wish'd

that England might retain those Conquests.

Pasq. Indubitably. As a wise Prince, he saw there was no Way so likely to reconcile the Spaniards to his Family and Country as by creating their Jealousy of the English, who, next to the Flemings, were the Nation in Europe best liked and

most cherish'd in Spain.

Marf. I confess that on so deep a Plan, there could be no Means more effectual for working up the Jealousy and Rancour of the Spaniards than the three Articles forced upon them by the Treaty of Utretcht. A Nation so particularly tenacious of Honour as the Spaniards, can ill brook such a Separation of their ancient Celtiberia, or such a Partnership in their favourite Trade.

Pasq. What Nation less haughty than they wou'd bear such a Fortress as Gibraltar to be torn from them merely for the Sake of having a Bit in their Jaws, and holding them in constant Subjection? In vain shall the English hope to recover the Friendship and Trade of Spain, while they with-hold those Pledges which have produced all the ill Blood that has appear'd between both Nations, in various Shapes since the last general War.

Marf. And could not the English have foreseen the ill Confequences of not avoiding the Snare laid for them by France?

Pasq. The English foresee Consequences and avoid Snares! Ha! Ha! would'st thou that a People wou'd ply up against the strong Tide of Prejudice, who hold all kinds of Resistance lawful but that to the Passions? It would be swerving from Nature for them to Foresee or Avoid. Don't you see that even Experience, the common Parent of Wisdom, does not make them Wiser. They might have commanded a separate Peace with Spain on the Death of Philip V. and by detaching that Crown from France, have reduced her to the Necessity of

stooping to them for what Peace they pleased; this they might have done, would they yield up that useless Fortress which has stood them in so many Millions since the Peace of Utretcht to maintain the Possession of it, and so many more lost to them, by the Increase of the French Trade with Spain, occasioned by her jealousy of England on Account of that very Possession.

Marf. Pasquin, Do you call that an useles Fortress which is

thought to be the Key of the Mediterranean?

Pasq. A Nation so powerful at Sea as the English, that can force open Locks by their Cannon, stand in no need of Keys; but did they want one for their Security, Spain shou'd be the last Crown in Europe of which they ought to have exacted any. So far otherwise, that was it but to recover the Confidence of Spain, and wrest the whole Trade of that Kingdom from France, it wou'd have been the Interest of England to restore that Key, as it is injudiciously call'd, the' it had been of more Use than it is, or ever can be to the present Possessor.

Marf. But in Case of a War with Spain-

Pasq. War is a Trade by which the English can never hope to thrive, as their Business is to live well with Mankind. But a War with Spain is what they should avoid as studiously, I had almost-said, as with Heaven.

Marf. With which they wage incessant War, if Sceptism on one Hand, and Variety of Opinions on the other, be commit-

ting Hostilities against the unerring Legislator.

Pasq. If Christ's Kingdom had been of this nether World, they might be more cautious, but his Artillery being invisible they are apt to overlook his Power, as they do sometimes their Interest, which you'll say is a Contradiction—

Marf. As much as if a covetous Man overlook'd Opportu-

nities of filling his Coffers.

Pasq. Or Nations of securing their Freedom and improving their Trade; yet won't you own that the English have slipt most favourable Occasions where both were essentially concern'd? But to wave the Consideration of Liberty, is it not clear to all Europe that their Detention of Gibraltar and Minorca and their illicit Commerce under Colour of the Assente, have contributed to the Declension of the British and Increase of the French Trade. Hence, and not from the Ambition of the Dowager of Spain, sprung all those Feuds and Quarrels between that and the English Crown, which have so deeply wounded the Trade

Trade of England. Hence flows that Gall which embitters Spaniards against Englishmen, so evidently to the Detriment of the Latter and Benefit of their French Rivals.

Marf. Surely, Pasquin, the English don't see the ill Conse-

quences of being on bad Terms with Spain-

O Fortunatos nimium, sua si bona nôrint, Anglos!

Pase. See Consequences! Lord help thee! I say again, how cou'd it come into thy Noddle to think that the English could fee into Futurity ! Happy ! if they cou'd fee the Present, or even the Past! Might not they have seen all Europe, especially France, running away with their Trade ever fince they were enfafcinated to listen to the Voice of Stortsmen, that led them to the Continent in Chase of the Balance of Power? May they not see that their Possession of Gibraltar has increased their national Debts fome Millions, without any Advantage, except enriching fome scandalous Plunderers, whose cruel Exactions have contributed to the Growth of the Enmity of the Spaniards, and to render the English Name more odious among Foreigners? Might they not have feen that their Assente Company have been immense Loosers by the Contract, and that the national Trade with old Spain was declining while the Company left by their Trade to the New? But there being no furer or shortter Road to the Knowledge of what the English will do than to fuppose they will do as they ought not, I will take it for granted, that they will retain those Pledges from Spain till France, shall have quite worm'd them out of the Spanish Trade, and untill they plunge themselves into more Debts and Taxes, so as not to be able to work within the Reach of any Market in the World.

Marf. I cannot think but the English, as undiscerning as they seem to you, will lay hold of the present Peace for recovering the Friendship and Trade of Spain, as necessary for beating the French out of such Branches of Commerce as interfere with the British. And in this View, 'tis the Business of the Court of London to lay hold of the new Biass of that of Madrid, which

inclines to the old Spanish Interests and Maxims.

Pasq. Yes, Marsorio; was the Court of London truly in the Interest of E.d, the Court of Madrid and the whole Spanish Nation wou'd be indulged with the Restoration of a Fortress, which is useless but chargeable to England,

and

and without which the Recovery of the Trade of Spain is impracticable. But have you not observed, for more than the Third of a Century, that Western Cabinet to have had different Views, and to have pursued a different Interest from that of the Nation? The Interest of the Nation required that in a long interval of Peace, the public Debis shou'd be paid off; but the Interest of the C—t was to keep them up and increase them for the Purpose of Subjection. The Aggrandizement of a Foreign Territory has been all along arduously pursued by the C—t at an immense Expence, they the Pursuit was manifessly repugnant to the Interest of the Nation. And, perhaps the C—t may have its particular Views in the Detention of Gibraltar, they it be visibly for the Interest of England to yield it up to Spain,

Marf. What View cou'd the Court have in the Detention

of that Fortress except that of bridling Spain?

Pajq. Thou hast hit it. The calming Spain and allaying her Jealousies is the Interest of England, while that of the C—t may be to keep up Dissentions with foreign Powers as the best Colour for continuing the public Expence and keeping up a Standing Army. You can't conceive Marforio, how refined the C—t of L—n is become since G—n Maxims have been introduced there. Every Man in the Kingdom has his Price and becomes a Patriot or Courtier as he is soothed or neglected; and every public Measure is weighed in the Scale of Self-Interest, that is, 'tis tried by the H—r Touch-stone. If it square with that Standard, 'tis pursued; but rejected if the cherish'd E—e have no Interest in its Consequences. Saw you not how reluctantly the C—t went into the Spanish War, and how wantonly that on the Continent was provoked? There was a Chance that the E—e might have been inlarg'd by the Event of the Latter, and inrich'd in the Course of it by the Hire of a large Corps of its Troops; but a War with Spain, which must be simply naval, cou'd in no Light coincide with the particular Interest of H—r.

Marf. A strange Itch those Islanders have to that for which they are so ill sitted by Nature! The Sea is their Province—

Pajq. And was that only on which they exerted their Skill and Strength for some Ages before the Revolution. But since that Æra the People are turn'd Quixots, mind every one's Business but their own, run in Debt for the Honour of having their Brains knock'd out in distant Plains, and of being deem'd the Guardians of public Liberty. A pompous but sleeveless Incentive

Incentive with a Trading Nation, secluded by their Situation from the ill Consequences of Jars and Feuds on the Continent!

Marf. Still do you forget their Connexion with the Conti-

nent fince the A-

Pasq. No, Marforio; that fatal Connexion has created the Difference of Interests which I observed to have been pursued by the Cabinet of L-n for a Series of Years. That Connexion gave rife to the War and was productive of the Peace.

Marf. How, my little Pasquin! The same Connexion, that is, in other Words, the Interest of dear H——r, has produced both the War and the Peace? Take care, my Machiavel, that your Petulancy don't run you on the Shelves of

Contradiction and Error.

Incentive

Pasq. Take heed lest thou shou'dst dogmatize to thy Con-ion. Was the Interest of England Concerned in the Tranfusion. fort of her Troops to the Continent without being invited by those most concern'd in the Consequences of the War? Was it consulted when that Measure was pursued repugnant to the Defire of the Dutch, who were next the Danger if any had been apprehended? Had England any concern in that long and expensive March to Germany which furnished France with a Pretext for withdrawing her Troops from Austria and Bohemia, where the expended in vain her Millions and buried her Legions? The Heroine of Hungary was effectually doing the Business of France, when lo, the March of a Royal Army beyond Dettingen, gave Colour for the Retreat of an Enemy the was otherwise sure to destroy.

The same Motives that urged the Cabinet of L-n to provoke France to the War, stood afterwards in the Way to Peace, when the Courts of Vienna and Munich had nothing to expect of each other but what was reciprocally granted. After the Disappointment of Nacilles at Dettingen, France was fincerely for Peace in an Apprehension of being successfully attack'd in Alface and Lorrain; the Emperor Charles VII. had still stronger Motives to bend him to a pacific Disposition. He saw himself abandon'd by France, the only Ally he cou'd rely on; or rather he saw France, far from being able to support him in Germany, scarce in a Condition to defend himself at Home, The Queen of Hungary was willing to lay hold of fo favourable an Opportunity for ending the War in the Empire, that the might the better push that in Italy,

when the was less jealous that the King of Sardinia thou'd enlarge himself, than that Don Philip thou'd get a Footing.

Marf. An ill judged Jealousy it was, considering that all might be lost to that Princess in this Country unless the King

of Sardinia took up the Gauntlet in her Behalf.

Pasq. And pray, what has the saved here except a Selvage of the Milanese which she is sure to hold no longer than 'till the House of Bourbon shall have taken Breath? But this is Matter for our subsequent Consideration.—Well, but as for the Jealousy of the Court of Vienna of that of Turin, it was as conspicuous as fatal to the common Cause. Genoa was saved by it on one Hand and France on the other.

Marf. You mean that the King of Sardinia, became Jealous in his Turn and seconded not, as he engag'd to do, the

Efforts of Count Brown in the Invasion of Provence.

Pasq. Was not Jealousy the standing Sauce to all the Operations of the War on the Side of the Consederates? The Queen of Hungary was jealous that the King of Sardinia might elbow himself out of her Reach here in Italy, and he no less, that she might be in Circumstances to dictate to him. The English were jealous that the Dutch enjoy'd the Trade of Spain pending the War, and therefore were constantly egging the wary Cheese-Mongers to an open Breach with the House of Bourbon. And the C—t of L—n was jealous that the House of Austria might, as before the War, give the Law in Germany.

Marf. Hold, Pasquin. Doth not thy glib Tongue out-

run thy Understanding?

Pasq. Because I infinuate, that the Interests of England and of H—r operated differently during the War. While England was doling away her Millions in Support of the House of Austria, as a necessary Bulwark against the Ambition of France, is it not notorious that the English C—t, or rather the C—t of H—r in England, thwarted the glorious Design in various Instances? And with what View but that of cutting the Wings, of an Eagle whose Pinnions might o'er shadow the dear E—e! Ah, Marsi, were the English as much in love with Justice, and Louis XV. with the Youth he inhospitably forces from his Kingdom, as a certain Prince is with H—r, then—

Marf. Might that friendless Youth be able to turn the

Tables on his ungenerous Hoft.

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Pafq.

Pajq. As he deserves—ungenerous Host indeed! There is something in the Conduct of Louis, in regard to that steady Touth, which levels that Monarch with the lowest Class of Men. To lure him from a tender Parent, by big Promises never intended to be kept; to buoy him up with Hopes of Succours never meant to be sent; and after he had served all the Purposes of France to be compelled to leave it—a King, a great King, to act such a Part!—

Marf. If by Great you mean Powerful, I agree with you; but, Pafquin, to call Louis the Well beloved, as the fulfome French Nation affect to stile their Prince, Great in any other Sense, wou'd be satyrizing him. Need there be a stronger Proof of his having no Claim to the high Epithet than his Treatment of that Youth who was the Delight of our Fellow-

Citizens while he honour'd us with his Prefence?

Pasq. You may remember, my dear old Companion, how you and I lamented that his wife Father wou'd yield to the Wiles of France, after he had so oft' experienced her Desinge-

nuity in his own Person.

Marf. He yielded with Reluctance to the urgent Persuasions of the Son, whose active Soul thirsted for Glory. Hapless Youth! Who experiences in himself the self-interested Politics of a Court which never intends that his Family shall be in a Condition to Oppose her Schemes or retaliate her Favours!

Pasq. Must they not be stupidly Blind that do not see into the Refinements of the French Cabinet with regard to the

S-t Family ? 3 7/2 ion die

Marf. Rather must not the French Statesmen be Beetles not to see that they had provoked that Family too often and

grossly, ever to hope to fecure their Friendship?

Pasq. Marry, I think the whole Globe is o'er run with a Race of Beetles. What else do we see but two legged Animals that act as if the Eyes of their Understanding were in their Posteriors?

Marf. You put me in Mind of that wife Mad-man who refused the Helps of Physick unless a Physician with three Eyes

was brought him.

Pasa. Ha, ha! I suppose he wou'd have the third Eye fixt in the Tip of the fore Finger of the right Hand——a notable Wight, who believed Physicians to know as little what causes Disorder within the Body, as you and I believe that the English know not the Depths of the Politics of their own Cabinet. They are Jealous of all the World but least of those whom they shou'd suspect most.

Mers.

Pasq. As shallow as you may reckon the Depth of my Politics, they reach to the Discovery of those Motives which stood in the Way to Peace at Hannau when the Prince of Hesse negociated on his Prussian Majesty's Plan. There, Marforio, the Helm of Affairs appear'd to be wholly trusted to partial H—n Hands. The Heiress of Austria, as suggested before, had nothing to expect from the House of Bavaria, that was not yielded to by Charles VII. she wou'd have avoided entering into a new Treaty with the Court of Turin, which she foresaw, from the Partiality of the C—t of L—n, wou'd increase the Dominions of Sardinia at her Expence?

Marf. And the subsequent Treaty of Worms proves the

Rectitude of her Apprehensions.

Pasa. Ah! that Cream of Contracts, which proclaims the Equity as well as Forefight of a certain Western Nation, who arrogate to themselves the Justice of Minos and Penetration of Ulysses!—It must be confess'd, that the disposing of the Territory of a Neutral State was superlatively equitable; and as furely ought we no less to applaud that Wisdom, which by fo Equitable a Measure, forced that neutral, pacific State to feek for Protection under the Wings of the Enemy? - But the C—t of L—n, ever confishent with itself, acted herein but as it had done just before at Hannau. There, a Peace, a durable Peace, was obstructed because the Court of Vienna did not feem inclined to an Extention of the Eby the Addition of certain Bishopricks to be secularized: And here at Worms, the Heiress of Austria was to be made sensible of her Obstinacy, by involving her with the Genoese at the Expence of her filial Piety and the Memory of her Father, and by carving out her Italian Dominions to him she was most jealous of.

Campaign of Dettingen.

Pasq. Surely, it requires no great Subtilty to shew that Alface and Lorrain might have been the Winter Quarters of the allied

Marf. And is it possible that such obvious Partiality to a foreign Interest, shou'd not have open'd the Eyes of a People that were draining themselves of their Blood and Wealth in Support of a Cause which their C—t was intent to defeat?

Pasa. Alas! Marforio! That People see but thro' the Glass of Corruption, which reslects Objects but as the C—t Directs. Was not this the Case, wou'd they have embark'd in a War on the Continent against the powerfullest Crown in Europe without Allies, except Beggars, they were obliged to support, without Generals to command, or without Statesmen to direct?—But see, my venerable Fellow-Labourer, the bright Rays of Phæbus are already broke in upon us from the East. Let us postpone the further Discussion of this knotty Subject till the Night draws her sable Curtains to hide us from the preying Sons of Men.

DIALOGUE III.

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Marf. THOU art flower to Night than usual Pasquin; what has detain'd thee from thy old Acquaintance?

Pasq: Business, Advices of Importance, old Stiff, which sets the Pontiff and all his plodding Red-caps a mashing the deep Tub of Politics with all their Force. Bellona, hush'd to rest, in the West, with so great Art, seems only to have withdrawn

withdrawn a while to appear in the North with greater Terror. The Emissaries of our Court at all the frozen Regions, loudly Trumpet an approaching War in that Quarter of the Globe.

Marf. Which 'tis no Business of this Court to obstruct. For let the Event be what it will, the Infallibility may be extended but can't be contracted by the Consequences of a War between the stiff Adherents to the Greek Church and the Pliant, reform'd Professors of Pyrrhonism.

Pasq. Doest thou not mistake, Marforio, the Basis on

days it see when his

which the Reformation rests?

Marf. Private Judgment, than which, can any thing be more Pliant or Fallible? Where each Individual is a Pope to himself, must be eternally tos'd too and fro by the shifting Wind of Fancy? Therefore, Pasquin, that very corner Stone on which the reformed rest their Belief, is that which strips them of all Certainty.

Pasq. Certainty! ha, ha! the Word sounds not amis, and the Consideration of it is pretty enough in Speculation;

except in Death, I know not where 'tis to be found.

Marf. Seek it in the Church of Christ, and you can't miss

it.

Pasq. There again you leave me to seek——The Church of Christ! Who is he among the Professors of Christianity that thinks not himself of that Church? No, Marforio, there is no scrambling o'er the spreading Mountains in the Way but by the Ladder of Infallibility; and for this Reason, I have often wonder'd that our spiritual Prize-sighters had not stuck to the Proof of this single Position. What Labour had been saved——

Marf. And what Rancour avoided.—What a Scandal is it to Religion that its Professors shou'd hate one another for not

being able to think alike?

Pasq. You see thence, my Friend, the Use of Infallibility, was it but as the simple Band of Charity and Union.—But what is it to thee or me that the Sons of Men shou'd deal in Absurdity, or that the Bears in the North shou'd worry one another in that growing Scusse, which France seems to have had in View when she lately accelerated the slow Work of Peace beyond all Expectation?

Marf. France indeed might have wish'd to see the Fire of Consusion kindled in the North, and probably has contributed to laying those Brands that are ready to blaze. But cou'd she have lit them up she certainly had done so before she embraced

the Peace. Nor do I think she wou'd so hastily have put an End to the War, had she foreseen what is so soon likely

to come to pass in the North.

Pafa. What Weight cou'd France have been in the Northern Scale, if burthen'd with the Cares and vast Expence of a doubtful War? Is she not now more at Leasure to bestow Circumspection on that distant Scene, and better able to feed the Lamp with Subfidiary Oil, without which Sweden can never be in a Condition to move to Advantage? 'Tis a Question with me if even Prussia, with all his boasted Strength, can bear up with much Grace in the coming Conflict, unless France brace his Arm with the Balfam of her Treasures.

Marf. No wonder then that that Machiavel of the North shou'd have been so unweariedly urgent with France to put an

end to the War

Pala. No wonder France shou'd be urgent to put an End to a War she was utterly unable to continue with any View of Success.

Marf. Utterly unable! how eafily, Pasquin, doest thou flide into the abfurd when thy little Clapper is in Motion-

France utterly unable to continue a successful War!

Pala. She was successful in the Netherlands because her Enemies were infatuated. Had there been Concord or Skill among them the wou'd have been as much at their Mercy there as on the Ocean. And even supported as France was by the Jealoufy, Discord, and Errors of the Confederates, what Hand wou'd fhe have made of it, had not that adventurous Youth, whom the now drives from her Limits, held ap her Back? Unaided as he was with either Men or Money, he found fuch Resources within himself as might open his Way to compleat Success had he been obey'd and serv'd with Fidelity. But hapless as his Expedition prov'd to himself, still was he an useful Ally to France: basiff very sounds sol no Y .

Marf. Whose Interest it wou'd feem to have been to have

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fupported the Cause he was embark'd in.

Pasq. The prior Consideration, in this Example, shou'd be what is the Interest of France with regard to the contending Families. 'Tis evident, from her Conduct to the Exiled, that the fees not her Interest in their Establishment. This Diffic ulty then being thus got over, why shou'd we wonder that France has starv'd the youthful Adventurer's Cause, which she might be afraid wou'd fucceed, abandon'd as it was.

his and stone of such had whileness all gu made in Marf.

Marf. After two fignal Victories obtain'd, I admire not if a Court dreaded his Success, whose Interest, you say, it was

that he shou'd not succeed.

Pasq. Yet might Gratitude have exacted a different Conduct from that Crown. France puts a fair End to this War, when she lay almost gasping at the Mercy of England, by Means of the bold Adventurer, who drew off the Force and Attention of Britain from the Continent for two whole Campaigns: Nor is it less certain, that the House of Bourbon had never been able to have dilated itself to Spain, Sicily, Naples, and Parma, as we see To-day, if a Stuart had not wore the British Diadem when Louis XIV. offer'd to abandon Philip his Grandson to the Mercy of the Confederates. Queen Anne's Biass to her B——r and her Treasurer Oxford's ready Concurrence with her in a Scheme of his own liking, preferved the Crown already tottering on the old Monarch's Head. So that it may be truly faid, that the Bourbons owe all their present Power and Greatness to that wandering Family, whom France never intends shall be fixt or settled.

Marf. Besides Ingratitude and Insincerity, so natural to Frenchmen, might not other Reasons be assign'd for the cool

Conduct of France towards the R-1 Wanderers?

Pasq. Yes, that she might think they wou'd become the Cement of Harmony and Concord. Vain Apprehension! Harmony and Concord in E——d! How little vers'd must they be in the Annals of that Country, how ignorant of the Genius of the Natives that cou'd suppose that any unmission'd by Heaven, cou'd be able to graft Concord and Union on the Crab Stocks of Fickleness, Murmur, Dissention and false Freedom!

Marf. Unmission'd by Heaven! Ha, ha! Dost think, Pasquin, that the Free-born wou'd bend to a Plenipo that did not bribe lustily, not with Promises of Bliss to come, but with the good Things of this World? There is a Family, were the Wanderers out of the Way, that might bid fair to bribe not only the E——sh to its Interest, but all the Branches of the House of Bourbon. And I am not clear but France wishes the Extinction of the S——ts, that the House of Savoy's Claim may stand foremost in the List of Competitors for the British Crown on the frail Foot of H——y Right.

Pasq. You think, then, that the House of Savoy, by dealing out its present Dominions on the North of the Alps to France, and on the South to the Sons of Spain, the Power of the whole House of Bourbon wou'd be exerted in favour of the Claim of his Sardinian Majesty and his Royal Descendants?

Marf. Is not dear Interest the Bond of all Friendship between Princes; and who can so well satiste the Avidity of the Bourbons as he who has such fair contiguous Territories to divide among them? If ever we shou'd see the present blooming Hopes of the S—ts drop without Issue, we may count that the House of H—r will find a more dangerous P—r than has hitherto appeared on the Stage of Competition. And for this Reason, it was the Surprize of many, that the Cabinet of London wou'd be so attach'd to the Court of Turin, I may say so sway'd by that Court as has been obvious to all Europe throughout the whole Course of the War, and particularly in obstructing the Peace, which if made when offer'd by France, and relish'd by England, but opposed by Sardinia, wou'd have

fav'd Britain above Seventy Millions of Crowns.

Pala. Still art thou willing to believe the C-L-n capable of deviating into Rectitude of Conduct. Was it eligible to have supported the King of Sardinia with all the Power of E——d, we shou'd see him abandon'd as the Empress Queen has been by the Treaty we are met to diffect. E-d deals no less in Contrariety than in Woollen Manufactures; and Contradiction is as much its Growth as Wool. France after every Advantage she gain'd in the Netherlands, renew'd her offers of Peace, well knowing the short Extent of her own Credit and Purse. After the Victory of Fontenoy she offer'd the fame Peace which is now agree'd on; the fame she did after that of Rocoux, and continued her Solicitations after the Battle of Val, and Surrender of the maiden Bulwark of the Ducth. All these Offers were haughtily rejected by the C-t of L-n, while yet France was in plight to fupport the War. But, lo! as foon as her naval Force was shiver'd to Atoms, and her colonies on the Brink of yielding to the Lords of the Ocean, rather than starve; as soon as it was known that her Treasures were well nigh exhausted, her Credit stretch'd to its utmost Extent, her Trade ruin'd, and her People ready to familh and rebel; as foon I fay as a Body of Auxiliaries, that must have poiz'd the Scale of the War, was known to be at Hand, Holland purg'd of her Phlegm by the Choice of a Stadtholder warmly in the Interest of England, and the whole Face of Things alter'd as much for the better with the Confederates as for the worse with France then were the oft' rejected Offers of that Crown not only embraced but as greedily swallow'd, as if England had been on the Verge of Destruction and France in the Zenith of Prosperity-What pity, my Friend, that Fortune shou'd have a Bandage o're her Eyes, Cou'd she see, wou'd she not bestow her Favours on the

Just and Wise? England had it in her Power to lay France at her Feet, yet she lists her up to puzzle and perplex the World hereaster. Ah! How unwise the Alternative, how unjust to withold the Helm from him who has Virtues and Abilities to adorn and steer the Bark of State!

-Servat multos Fortuna nocentes,

Et tantum Miseres irasci Numina discunt.

Marf. The Favourite of all the Muses, the Sage in Council and the Wit in Conversation, that Consummate, Patriot Statesman! Ah! had he, had C - f - d borne the Sway in the Cabinet to which his Virtues and Talents intitled him, how

had the Scene be changed!

Pasq. Yes, Marforio; had that Lord been allow'd to purfue the glorious Plan he had in View when he chose to quit his peaceful Ease in order to extricate his Country from the fruitless expensive Burthen of an unequal War, England wou'd have earlier embraced the pacific Overtures of the Enemy. But Enby and Fealousy stood in his Way, and left him but the Shadow of that Power annex'd to the high Post affign'd him. The great Man faw the growing Inability of France, but faw likewife the Inequality of the Burden confign'd to his Country. and advised the giving Ease to the latter before Despair might urge the Enemy to offer a second domestic Stab to a Land not yet at full Peace within itself. He might suppose that France, as inattentive as the may have been to the Interest of the S-ts: wou'd not fail to play them on England, as the furest Game she cou'd play if press'd abroad. Nor was he sure but the Blood recently shed, for Example, might prove the Means of fecuring Success to the young Adventurer in a second Attempt. For, Examples of Justice, if thought to walk too near the Edge of Rigour, seldom eradicate the Seeds of Discontent, and often prove the best Nurture to the baleful Plant. But various other Reasons might be affign'd for that powerless Minister's Urgency for Peace.

Marf. His being powerless was no very bad ministerial Reafon in a Country where Opposition is the readiest Path to Power. I will suppose then he might have opposed the Continuance of the War in order to acquire that Power which was wrested from him by One sar less capable of turning either Power or

Favour to the proper Use.

Marf. What else but Favour can support that Minister in

the Exercise of that more than ministerial Power, which has put an End to the War just when it was most Necessary to

purfue it with Vigour?

Pajq. Love and Fear are the most predominant Passions of the Soul; and the latter in some Minds, is the keenest of the two. Let us to this then impute the Power, which was impossible for Lord G—f—d to bend to without wounding his Honour and debasing the Post he held. Let us to this impute the sudden Change in the Conduct of that All-mighty

Minister with regard to Peace.

While the new Secretary urged the Conclusion of a Peace, as necessary, since the Conduct of the War was to continue in unskilful Hands, his powerful Colleague bore him down but not by Strength of Argument. Yet when public Credit slacken'd, tho' imputable solely to the mistaken Conduct of the Schemist who projected the Method of raising the Supplies, that stumbling Advocate for War, trembling for the Event, alter'd his harsh Tone to Peace. Such always will be the Operation of Fear in weak Minds, while the wise Statesman bears up steadily against Accidents, and averts the fatal Consequence of yielding too suddenly to the dastard Passion. Fear operated no less in the Breast of the new Stadtholder, who dreaded being unhorsed if France shou'd chance to push her Conquests nearer the Vitals of the Republic.

Marf. This Patch-work Peace then is the Child of Fear?

Pajq. Yes, Marforio, the ricketty Brat was engender'd between an E—b Beetle and a Dutch Sutterkin. The English M—r shudder'd at the Apprehension of the Failure of public Credit, in a Dread that if Credit fail'd, that wou'd also fail which was not only his own immediate Support but that

likewise of the new System of G-t.

Marf. Nay if the Means of Corruption fail an E—h Cabinet, farewel all the new fangled Systems of Time-serving Statesmen. If once the Debts of the Nation come to be discharg'd and the Taxes reduced, the present mighty Insluence of Ministers wou'd necessarily cease, as the Means of Corruption in their Hands wou'd be dwindled to a Dwarf from the Giant it is at present. Then, Pasquin, shou'd we see New Systems make Way for Old. If once Curruption be banish'd Men will naturally return to their Senses.

Pasq. If the Sky fall, we shall catch Larks—Corruption banish'd from England, the national Debts discharg'd, and the Taxes reduced!—Let me seel, Marsi, if thy chizzled Locks be not dropping wet. Surely thou hast been bathing thyself in the River of Forgetfulness. What cou'd come into

thy poor Noddle to think that a C--t will part with the only staffs it leans on? Dost thou not know that Debts, Taxes and Corruption are the Barriers that secure the New Constitution? Wou'dst thou have Ministers part with their best Weapons?

Marf. Surely they ought, if they wou'd prevent the burft-

ing of their whole Machine of Government.

Pasq. As well might a loaded, hungry As be urg'd not to stop to crop a fresh Thistle in his Way, as an English Minister be moved to Pity, or prevent public approaching Calamity, if the Prevention suit not with the Humour of his D—r. Remember I always except the late resigning Nobleman, who has a Heart truly Roman, who took up the Burden of an Employment in hopes to serve his Country, and who laid it down less the shou'd be deem'd an Accessary to her Fall, when he was thwarted in his Scheme for her Delivery.

Marf. I have the highest Opinion of that great Man's Virtue and Talents, but without laying Britannia of the oppressive Monster she goes with, there is no preserving either her Beauty or Strength. To speak without Figure, if the Debts of

England he not foon paid off-

Pasq. They will pay off themselves. That is, the Nation will become Bankrupt. What a Havock wou'd such a Failure

make all over the Continent?

Marf. Yet, Pasquin, the Failure can't be very distant tho' it be unseen by those most concern'd in its Consequence. For reigners have at least Eighty Millions of Crowns in the English Funds, yet risque the big Property without seeing their Danger.

Pasq. Marry, I think the poor Natives risque much more that have their Sweat annually tax'd to discharge the In-

terest of the vast Capital.

Marf. Their Condition indeed is hard, who

Pasq. Spin themselves, like the Silkworm, to deck out Foreigners with the Produce of their Industry. An annual Drain of Three Millions and a half sent out of the Kingdom in Discharge of Interest due to Foreigners, must necessarily soon reduce the English to the Condition of that laborious Reptile when it has Spun itself to a Fly.

Marf. The Discerning of that Nation cannot but see the Ruin which must attend the Out goings of their Country, in Subsidies to foreign States, Pensions to private Persons abroad, Pay to foreign Troops, and Interest Money for Funds belong-

ing to Foreigners; but—

Pasq. Like a declining Trader, have not the Resolution to look into the State of public Assairs, nor the Virtue to compel a Retrenchment

Bankruptcy becomes the Consequence of the Corruption and

Degeneracy of the Age.

Marf. The Credit of England is like to be no less her Defruction than that which a young Merchant stretches in unwary Attempts to make a quick Fortune at the Risque of his Creditors. Like the latter, she has undertaken more than she was able to bear because she was trusted—

Pasq. And like him may be able to pay Half a Crown in the Pound. And let me tell you, that this will be thought no such despicable Dividend in the Day of general Desolation—But cry Mercy! May not the sweet Babe of Peace, just arrived to us in Swaddling-Clouts, avert the impending Misery?

Marf. The Peace, in its Nature, is such that it cannot last but just till France takes Breath, and puts her Marine in Plight to prevent Insults and secure her Trade. But was it, like the last, to be bolster'd up for thirty Years by Guarantees, Conventions, and other such Court Expedients, of what avail wou'd it be, any more than the last, towards lessening the national Debt?

Pasq. You'll never have done, I think, with that odious Topic. Prithee, e'en let them enjoy their Debts and all the alluring Concommitants in their Train, such as Poverty, Subjection, &c. &c. to the End of the Revelations. Let us to

the subject Matter of our Conference-

Marf. The Peace, you mean. What wou'd you say of it?

Pasq. That, like most hasty Contracts, 'twas made in a Hurry to repent at Leisure—A Peace can it be call'd that leaves half the Work undone? See you not how already it spawns out two Congresses, as Nice and Brussels? Nor do I despair of seeing it as fruitful in Ministerial Expedients, as the Consort of that German Prince, who is said to have brought three bundred W—ps at a Birth.

Marf. There is one Consequence of great Importance vifible on the general Face of the Definitive Treaty, which is

that-

Pasq. The End of the War on the Side of England and her Allies, is unanswer'd in all Lights, and that in the Main, France has succeeded in her most sanguine Views. Was not the Maintenance of the Indivisibility of the Austrian Succession, or in other Words, the Support of the Heiress of Charles VI, in all her Rights, the End for which England embark'd in the Quarrel? ——England, did I say? Lord help the poor, Wilful, Obedient Thing, who had no End or Purpose in View but as she was directed! What was the Continent to her? — But

But I forgot that of late Years the has had a Connexion with

Terra firma-to her S----w.

Marf. And I fee that you'll never forget gallopping that Tongue of yours out of the Sight of your few Brains-Wilful and Obedient! Prithee, Pasquin, reconcile your Epithets.

Pala. Are there not Wives that bear the Correction of the Strap from their Yokemates, with great Refignation, who yet will continue some favourite Ill-habit spite of all Correction and Conviction? That England has been a most obsequious Handmaid fince her last Contract with the House of H-r. No-body will deny that confiders how worne down she is in Reputation fince the Bans were publish'd. And to what else but Obedience is this Decrease of Character, as well as of Power and Wealth owing? She was call'd upon to quarrel with all Europe in their Turns, and she obey'd. And tho' no good-Wife in the Neighbourhood loved Money better, she doled away her Pence with Profusion, if her Consort but stampt his Foot. Has she not most obediently given more than her All in mortgaging herfelf for more than the is worth? Yet for all thefe Tests of her Obedience she is as Wilful as the D——I in fome Things. She is no more to be persuaded then a Mule if The once takes the Bit of Contradiction in her Teeth. She took it into her Head, in the last Century, to be jealous of her old Friends, and tho' she has had woeful Experience, ever since, of the Quackery of those she had chosen in their Room, yet there is no perfuading her that fhe is in Error. We will therefore confign her over to her Fate, which feems inevitable, and journey on in our Discussion of this dark Abortion.

Marf. Ever ambiguous, or unmeaning.-

Pasq. For calling the Peace a dark Abortion. And pray, Mr. Critic, cou'd a French Taylor Fashion a Birth-day Suit better to the Size and Shape of a Court-dangler? That it is an Abortion is evident from its wanting the Nails of Security and Hair of Equity, as I shall shew presently—

Marf. Nay, nay; if you prove the Rectitude of your last

Epithet, I will forgive your first.

Pasq. Was it not huddled up by Night, No-body knows where, or why, unless it was to prevent an Agent from the S____ts to serve the Plenipos with a Copy of a Writ of

Ejectment?

Marf. If that was the Caufe why fuch unufual Caution and Secrecy was observed in perfecting the Definitive Treaty, I cannot help wondering at the Abjectness of France and Undiscernment of England. The latter, by the Caution, seems to add Weight to the pretention, and the former, by the need-

less Condescention, proclaims her Servility to all Europe. Pale. What cares the what the World thinks of her, if by throwing out such Sugar-plumbs to the Queen of the Ocean, the latter be lured to give up her Allies, and foregoe the obvious Advantages of the Superiority of her naval Force? The Colonies of France, East, West, and North, lay at the Mercy of England. And France herself was so coop'd up by the British Fleets, that she must have lost her whole foreign Trade. and lived for the future, like the Hedge-hog, on her own Greafe. In fuch a Situation, when all her mural Crowns were on the Point of being torn from her by the additional Force of Forty-thousand Russian Rears, what cou'd the polish'd Dame do better than shew a Complaisance for those that deal in Moon-shine? The E - sh Ministers were willing to make their Court to their Countrymen by shewing an ascendant over France. And wou'd not you have the French Minifters bend, and exchange Bawbles for Jewels of Value? The E---h have a Mind to embroider the Treaty with the Spoils of the S-ts, tho' it be true that every fuch public Mention of that Family had better been dropt; and is it because their Passion for such finery is unwarrantable, that France must not indulge to it?—Let us not fall all together so un-mercifully on France, for running up the Treaty in the Dark, in order to prevent a Protest from the Pretender, since her chusing Night for the Season of her Conduct, shews her conscious of her Fault, and ashamed the Sun shou'd shine upon't. And furely Modesty is a Virtue, in the Fair especially; and more fo in Gallia than another, as being the first Time she gave Indication of any. A mighty Point gain'd by E-d; that France fell into her Views of not receiving a Protest from a Family who might have been forgot if fo much Fuss had not been made about them-But on fecond Thoughts, what a narrow Field wou'd an English Ministry have to roam in, if the S—ts had not help'd to widen it? What Pretence for a standing Army in Time of Peace, of Debts, Taxes, penal Laws, Subfidies, Armados, Penfions, Secret fervice Money, an Army of Drones in the Power of the Treasury, and many more courtly Items, well known to the Wilful and Obedient themselves, whom the Consideration doth most concern? And for this Reason, I wonder the present Sages at the Helm wou'd defire the Removal of the growing Oak of the S——ts from the Forest of France. The nearer the young Chevalier is to England the more specious the Pretext for continuing the Expence and Chains of Englishmen; the fairer the Game to be play'd on their Fears and Credulity. Nor shall I be surpriz'd, if on this Plan of his being effentially useful to the C-

Lines, that young Prince shou'd not stir from Paris, the his Stay shou'd appear to be involuntary on the Part of the Ca-

Marf. But shou'd the Courts of L-n insist on the specific Performance of the Treaty, in an Opinion that the Vicinity of that remaining Twig of his Family might be dangerous, and that his being two hundred Leagues farther East would answer the Purpose of public expence as well; shou'd the Operations of the Peace be discontinued till this Article be executed by the Part of France, what

Pasq. Else has the hardy Youth to do, but spurn at the Grand Monarque and thrust in his Teeth those big Promises with which he inveigled him away from his doubting, experienc'd Sire.

Marf. Pafquin, such Insults fit not well on the Stomach of Kings. Louis might give Orders for Compulsion shou'd his Pa-

tience be push'd.

Pasq. Which the Firmness of the young Wanderer's Mind seems to contemn. No, Marforio, fallen as Louis is thought to be from the radiant Height he once stood in the Opinion of Europe, cringing as has appear'd of late, I don't think he will be prevail'd on to recur to Force. Nor do I think the English Ministry will urge that Monarch to an Act, which wou'd not only fix an indelible Stain on his Honour, but might raife the Character of the oppress d'among a People heretofore famed for Compassion. Besides, an English Ministry might well take the Matter in another Light. The supposed Influence of France over the S——ts from the Obligations they might be supposed to lie under to that Crown, has not perhaps a little contributed to the late ill Success of the steady Youth who now puzzles the Cabinet of Versailles. But shou'd a restless People, from a ferious Reflection of the past and present Conduct of France towards that friendless Family, come to view Things in a different Light; shou'd it be thought that the Persidy and Indignity of France can never be forgotten, nor forgiven, and that it is likely a rooted Enmity will succeed to any Influence she might be supposed to have had; I say, shou'd Things take this natural Turn, it might happen that the urging France to come to Extremity with that determin'd Youth, may be attended with Consequences widely different from what seem to he conjectured at present by the ministerial Sages that grasp the English Tiller of State -- But, Marforio, to judge with any Accuracy of these Western Statesmen, we must read them backward as Witches do Prayer. We may be fure they will act on this Occasion the very reverse of what they ought. E'en let us leave them to their vain Conceits and retire to contemplate this सम्बद्धाः सम्बद्धाः स्थ · boafte

boafted Peace against our next Meeting. Already do the Mattin Bells of all the picus Drones of our City ring us to a Separation. Adieu, my Friend, till next the dimmer Lamps of Heaven succeed to that fingle, resulgent one which gilds the Day.

DIALOGUE IV.

Pasq. WElcome, my dear Marforio; thou art come opportunely to preserve these poor Brains of mine, which are almost quite fritter'd away in examining the Definitive Treaty, that motley Work, doubly encircled within the awful Entrenchment of the blessed Trinity; see'st thou not how piously 'tis twice invok'd before the Purport of the Contract is touch'd upon?

Marf. It had been, Pasquin. A Treaty, which lays Foundation for setting all Europe together by the Ears, had need of some such high Sanction to pass it upon the Vulgar—

Pajq. The great Vulgar, you mean; for I don't see that the lesser are thought to have any Concern in these fort of

Compacts-

Marf. Or in any other, as the World is managed, except indulging to the unwarrantable Passions of those that are less useful and meritorious. Is it not a melancholy Reslection my Friend, that human Nature shou'd most be debased by those most intitled and obliged to support its Dignity? In your Search for Merit, see how sew of the rich and exalted have any Title to it. And the higher we soar to seek Virtue, the sewer of her bright Traces we shall find. It was not thus among our famed Ancestors, who rose in Esteem with the People, and in Power, but in Proportion to their Progress in Virtue.

Pasq. That was in the Saturnian Age of the Republic; but by what Means did they rise, who, in the succeeding Ages, enflaved this Country?

Marf. By Corruption-

Pafq. Rather by Luxury, the Parent of Corruption. Yet in this venal Age, when both are grown to gigantic Size, there are, I hope, some Exceptions. There is my amiable C-f-d, who spurns Corruption from his generous Soul, tho' he wears the Appearance of Luxury to avoid the Imputations of Avarice and Singularity.

 fully call his Refignation, glorious? But he, C-f-d, can never fall in the Opinion of the Virtuous; and it adds to the Luffre of his Character to fink in that of the Vicious. Wou'd Brutus comply with the Corruptions of Julius's Court, he might have been the first there. And has he not acquired immortal Honours by refusing to draw with Antony in the enslave-

ing Scheme then on Foot!

Marf. I don't see that any other, but enslaving Schemes, employ the Attention of the Great. See we not, while the Olive-branch is hung out by most of the Powers of Europe; that a certain Prince is arming as if a declared Enemy had been at his Gates? And what else but to enflave is so great Treasure expended and so great Numbers secluded from the useful Mass

of the Industrious?

Pasq. That Prince, who may be liken'd to some spiritual Orators that act not up to their Exhortations from the Pulpit. You read that Work which wears his Name,

Marf. I have read Anti-Machiavel-

Pasq. Which I venerate more for the royal Stamp than its Maxims - A royal Scribe is a Prodigy. David fet the Example, but has had but few Followers-

Marf. In Book-writing you mean-

Pasq. I do; for his Defects he has many, tho' in his Perfections but few. See how he has been copied in his youthful Pleasures; and in his A——ry more than in his Repentance—A King an Author in this Age of Luxury! Who wou'd have thought it? He is the only, that I can Remember, fince the Reformation, about which Time, that confiftent, royal Scribbler, Henry VIII, of England, wrote a pompous Book in Defence of that Church which he afterwards most piously weaken'd by fetting his own weighty Carcass on the Steeple.

Marf. Pasquin, I am forry to find thy Memory so impair'd. I fear thou hast o're stretch'd its Nerves by a too close Application to the Diffection of the Definitive Treaty-Coud'ft thou not recollect that some of Harry's Successors had wrote and printed too. There is yet extant a Volume in Folio wrote by James I. and the Icon Basilicon of his Son, is in

most curious Hands,

Pasq. Ab, Marforia! thou has awaken'd a Sorrow which I fain wou'd have laid, What Heart fo steel'd as not to relent when the Horror of that good King's Treatment makes Way into the Mind? He wrote, and was a Warrior too—and which is more, was a Christian and a stanch one.

Marf. Which is more than can be faid-

Pasq. Not of his Son James II, who lest his Crown by Address

heing too strictly one. And he, this hapless Prince, was an Author too. His Memoirs of the Campaigns of his able Matter in the Art of War, the great Turenne, they him to be as much a Master of his Subject as of the Delicacy of Writing. And in this latter he is thought to be copied, of rather out done by his Son, who is allowed to thine and excel on Paper. As for the Son of this latter, we know not if he can weild the Pen as well, but are fure he can the Soo h broad Sword.

Marf. Alas! what Beams can shoot thro such impervious Clouds as invelope that haples Family, whom you injudiciously suggest to have been banish d for a too strict Adherence to old musty Principles! Know, Pasquin, that James II, fell for being thought too closely connected with Louis XIV, and not for having newly taken up an old Religion. Had James wisely fell in with the Prejudice of his People against France, he needed not have been obliged to the grand Monarque for Bread.

Gallick Gratitude shine in the Nineteenth Article of this most Christian Treaty, and in the Pifth of the Quadruple Alliance, confirm d by it? Here, little Marfi, is fuch an Afcendant, fuch an Advantage gain of by England as is worth all the Millions of Guineas expended in the War. What Matters how the Beam of European Power be poiz'd, whether the Empress Queen be so emaciated as to be of little Weight in the Scale, or whether France be left in Plight to kick it up when she pleases, if the Pretender nor his Offspring find no Afylum in France? What lignifies if the Commerce of England and the Claims of her depredated Merchants be over look'd by her M-rs, fo that the Highland Leader be driven to a warmer Climate against the Faith of a K - ? What is it to the E e that the Kingdom fink, fince H r is guarantied by the Twentieth of this fine-fpun Cobweb? And pray what matters what Millions England doles away, fince the pecuniary Claim of H-r on Spain, is by the Eighteenth Article, to be adjusted by Commissaries for that Purpose nominated and appointed? Such is the elegant, fignificant Phrase in modern Use for composing the Differences between claiming Powers—Well might it be said that the Workmen at Aix left half the Work undone, since Commissaries are the dernier Resort of Complainants. Tis not as yet full twenty Years fince we had much such another Instance of English Address

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Address in slinging the hardest of the Work on those least able to go thro' it. You Remember the memorable Treaty of Sevile in 1729, by which Commissaries were to determine what was never intended shou'd be adjusted. The same Advoitness was attempted ten Years after, when, by the never-to-be-forgotten Convention, the Plenipos had stipulated to transfigure themselves to Commissaries in order to be after doing what ought to have been the sirst of their Work—You simper, Marforio, at the Clownishness of my Phrase. You may remember it in Use in the Marches of Anconia; and thou knowest that

Poets and Orators have the Privilege of Adoption.

Marf. And Statesmen too. See what Maxims are adopted by those of the present Age. They met to adjust the Differences of Europe, but open the Gate to many more than they have composed. They guaranty his late Acquisitions to his Sardinian Majesty, but give him a Neighbour, who, like Oil on a Piece of foungy Stuff, will foon foread himfelf all around him. Shall, or can the King of Sardinia, or the Empres Queen, hope to be able to oppose the future Incroachments of the Sons of Spain and Son-in-law of France ? Or shall the Emperor himself be able to secure the Equivalent for his paternal Patrimony from the rapacious Hands of the neighbouring Branches of a House notorious for observing no Law but that of Conveniency: No, Pasquin, Italy will soon be ingrossed by the House of Bourbon; nor was there any other Means for ... preventing the approaching Monopoly, but shutting out that ambitious Family from having any Footing South of the Alps. My Heart bleeds for the Empress Queen. A magnanimous Princess, who deserved a better Fate, and more faithful Allies! See the Difference. France takes care that her Confederates come whole out of the War. The Republic of Genoa remains with her Possessions, and the Duke of Modena looses not an Inch of his Territory

Marf. No, Pasquin; he owes his Sasety to that of Bourbon, which dictated in the Treaty, tho' on the Eve of a Fall, scarce to be avoided, if England had consulted her own Strength and Interest and that of her natural Allies. Genoa and Modena have not been preserved, because France is faithful and grateful, Virtues she has no Acquaintance with; but because she may hereaster employ those Powers to promote her Scheme of giving the Law in Italy. The Genoese, as they abound in Seamen, are no less necessary in the projected Improvement of the naval Force of France, than in the opening her Way to Lombardy, when she shall see the Time for adding the Mila-

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of the Modenese will be of some Use towards the Completion of the Tyrannic Scheme—Hapless People! who see not their Danger, or if they do, are in no Capacity to avoid it! The Hour is no farther off, than till France recruits, that they become the Victims of Gallick Ambition, and share in the gene-

ral Bondage of our beloved Latium.

See again the Influence and Address of France, in defeating the main Purpose of England in her War with Spain. We find no Article in the Definitive Treaty, that indemnifies the English Merchants for the Depredations committed in America by the Spaniards, anterior to the War; Depredations that had been liquidated by the memorable Convention. We find no Security against the suture Search of the trading Ships of England in the American Seas. And yet these were the Things which inflamed the English Nation, which lured them to a voluntary Support of the Spanish War. These, Pasquin, were the Corner Stones on which that expensive, ruinous War had been raised.

Pasq. Do not all their Measures 'tend to Ruin; and woud'st thou have the Spanish War an Exception? You seem to forget the Genius of the People. On what else but Error have the E—b built for above half an Age? wou'd it not have been an Inversion of Nature for an E—b Ministry to have acted on Principles of true Patriotism? If Beggary be the beaten Road to Slavery, why may we not suppose that the Inattention shewn for the Trading Interest of E—d in the Treaty, was wilful and premeditated? I can herein, Marsorio, perceive that thou art a mere Milksop in Politics. And I wonder too, that so long as thou hast resided in this Emporium of dark and deep Design, thou shou'dst be a Novice in the Wiles of Courts and Ministers.—Art thou still uninspired?

Marf. I fee the Clue you wou'd have me walk by to fathom the Neglect of fo important a Confideration as Trade is to a trading Nation; but cannot fee the Wifdom of Impoverishing

a People for the Sake of Enflaving them.

Pajq. Again art thou wide of the Mark. The E---h are a stubborn Generation, as ungovernable in Affluence as tame and Lamb-like in Want and Indigence. And thou know'st that that cunning Wight of Florence, who advised sheering the Flock close for the better preventing their being troblesome to the Shepherds, is the Compass by which modern Ministers shape their Course. You never knew a Man submit to Servitude with his Pockets sull. And as for thy Crotches about Wisdom, they are but mere whipt billibub. Didst thou ever know

know Wisdom and Ambition coupled together, unless it was for the latter like a Termagent married to an honest wise Man, to stop its Ears for fear of hearing the sweet Voice of Truth. If the Ambitious had consulted the Oracle of true Wisdom, they wou'd chuse rather to be loved than fear'd. And if Ministers had consulted the true Interest of the Prince, leaving that of the Community out of the Question as is generally the Case, they wou'd advise no Measures that tended to deprive him of the Hearts of his People.

Marf. Alas! Pasquin; where shall we find the Minister that consults not more the Passions than Interests of his Master? Have we not seen the War carried on when it shou'd have been put an End to, and ended when it shou'd have been continued? And why such a Contrast in the ministerial Conduct of those Machiavels, that have forgot, in the Treaty for putting an End to the War, the very principal purposes for

which it had been begun.

Pala. There is no disputing that the Search of British Trading-ships by the Guarda Costa's of Spain, and the Depredations committed on the British Merchants, were the fole Objects of the War with Spain: And so well they have been kept in View by the late Treaty-makers, who have outdone their Predecessors, in Modesty, a long Bow's-shot. At Seville in 1729, and Madrid in 1739, Care was taken to preserve Appearances at least, which was an Indication, if not of Fear. In those Days, even while the Walloponean Vizit steer'd, Commissaries were appointed to adjust material Points, tho' nothing more was intended by them, than to serve as Sugar-sops to feed a credulous People, and to widen the Bottom of Employments in the Gift of the Minister. But, as if all Modesty and Decency towards the Public had been buried with Walpole, who, by the bye, was not deem'd an over-courteous Minister, here is a Treaty made, a Definitive one too, without so much as a Complement made to the English Nation for giving away their Rights. Tho' the Right of not being fearch'd might have been intended to be given up by the Convention in 1739, yet there was some Modesty, some Shew of Deference for the Public, in the Appointment of Commissaries for a future Adjustment. But at prefent.

Marf. The E—b are treated, by their Plenipos, like Princesses who are often truck'd away for Peace, to some r—l

Fool or Madman without their Consent or Privity.

Pajq. Rather like Drawers of Water and Hewers of Wood, whom their Task-masters think below all Notice and Condescention. Can we consider, in any other Light, a Nation that

are, by this very Definition Treaty, obliged to pass under the Toke of Servitude to those, who, in a few Months longer Continuance of the War, might expect to wear the infamous Badge themselves? Had the Current of the War by Land, turn'd against France as it naturally wou'd, if continued, then indeed might the Yoke be imposed on her Sons, with some Propriety, as being known for Adepts in the Science of Chicanry. But for the triumphant Lords of the Ocean, the boasting Props of Faith and Probity; for the English to be obliged to give Hostages to France as a Pledge for their Bonne foi, -- How fallen, how degenerated are that once vain People grown! Ah, Marforio! whence comes it that a generous People thus loofe the very Ideas of Glory and Honour?

Marf. See'ft thou not that Children are fashion'd by their

Parents and Pupils by their Tutors-

Pasq. Yes Mr. Wiseman; I see too that Parrots are taught to speak, and Dogs to dance, and what then?

Marf. That, like these, Nations are moulded to the Stan-

dard of those that direct their public Affairs.

Page. As much as to fay, that if M——rs be weak, wilful, venal, cringing and fawning, their Countrymen will become Asses, burthen-bearing Asses, and will be treated as such by their whole Neighbourhood-Zook's ! I wou'd any Caperer in France durst have proposed Hostages to old Nall!

Marf. Ah! Name not the vile Usurper, who, to feed his Ambition, has brought the big Sin of National Murder on a

whole People and their Descendants for ever.

Pasq. For ever, Marfi! a dreadful Decree!-

Marf. And irreverfible, without real Compunction and folid Restitution.

Pasq. Nay, if such Conditions be annex'd to the Reversion,

I despair-

Marf. If such Conditions !——Is it a Doubt then that Juflice is one of the bright Attributes of the Diety? 'Tis none; it can be no doubt that public as well as private Crimes are on-

ly to be purged off by Sorrow and Atonement.

Paja. Prithee, my Casuist; what Species of Purgation, think you, may be adequate to the Sin of Evil-Treaty-making? And when your Hand is in, pray inform me who are most culpable, the Plenipos or their ministerial Directors: And what Share of the Guilt may be divided to the two Hoftages if any two Ignobles shou'd be found so weak as not only to hazard their own Liberty and even Life, but to fully for ever the Fame and Honour of their Country? I shall measure the Punishment to be inflicted by thy Answer. In the billion and mid Marf.

Marf. As in Murder, by the Laws of E-d, so in Ministerial Affairs, by that of Reason, there ought to be no Accessaries ---

Pajq. 'Sflesh, Marf! Thou do'ft not think that the Hofte-

ges are equally criminal?

Marf. Have they not the Staff of Free-will to hold up against all illegal Commands? Is not the Path to Security, in a limitted Monarchy, short and sure? Resignation is in every Man's Power where no Law Warrants Coertion.

Pajq. But Difinterestedness is not in every Man's Nature-Marf. 'Tis true, Pasquin, or we had seen many more Refignations when C-f-d quitted a Company he began to be alhamed of. Happy, that he forelaw the approaching Infamy of his Country and avoided sharing in it, since he was

not able to prevent it!

Pajq. He wou'd have died in the last Dike of his Country's Honour, if he had been in the M-y, before he wou'd have a Hand in stitching the inglorious Badge of Subjection on fair 'Sdeath! if Hostages must be given to Britannia's Arm. France, why were they not to be of the Subjects of the cherish'd E—e that had benefited by the War and Benefits by Peace, while poor England loofes by both? Gad, Marfi, the Blood in my marbly Veins. boils so at these Betrayers of patrial Glory, that I don't think any Punishment adequate to their Guilt, but Banishment, to-Rupture with the

Marf. Siberia, among the Russian, ministerial Bears.

Pajq. No, no; to the Castle of H—r; there to be obliged, like Coal-meeters in England, to shovel up daily the mouldy Heaps of B-h Crowns and Guineas that have been annually unloaded there.

Marf. And, like Midas, starve amidst the rich Heaps that

had been rais'd by their own Degeneracy.

Pajq. Rather let them hoe Turnips in the adjacent Plains. feed on them and never die, that, like him who stole the celeftial Fire, their Labour may never cease and their Punish-

ment may be eternal.—Hostages and all—Pasa. Ay, even to the lowest ministerial Rag. I would make a general Sweep, turn the Current of Justice into the Augean Stable, and clear away all the Filth that had been gan

thering there for half an Age.

Merf. It wou'd require more than Herculean Virtue to cleanse a People almost quite eat up with the Leprosy of Cor-

ruption.

Pasq. There is one short, direct Road to the Cure, and but

Marf. Which you may be fure the E-h won't journey

ney in because it is most eligible; 'twou'd be acting out of Character for them to walk by the Clues of Wildom and Juflice.—See we not E-h Incorrigibility in every Article of the Treaty under our Consideration?—By the IX, " Cape-Breton shall be restored with all the Artillery and Ammu-" nition which was found therein on the Day that it was fur-rendered."----But Fort Saint George is to be restored in fuch Condition as it may happen to have been on the 31 of October last. Why were not the Stipulations reciprocal? Why was not the latter to be restored in the Condition it had been taken in as well as the former?

Pafg. Because then E-h Subjection and French Influence wou'd not have appear'd fo conspicuously to the World. The E — h M— y have a peculiar knack in Sinking the Character of their Country in all their Negociations with Foreigners. If an Eel is to be held, they are fure to lay hold

of the Tail-

Marf. And dole away their Millions to cover their Nation with Shame. Behold how the Bourbons lord it in this Treaty. Nothing has been left undone that can secure their Allies or aggrandize themselves. A Son of Spain is wedged in between the Allies of England in Lombardy fo as to fever them from each other, and for ever from being able to bear up against the united Power of the House of France. A respectable Silence is imposed on E-d with Regard to her Motives for a Rupture with the Dons; the Insecurity of her American Trade left as open as before the War, and her Claim for Depredations anterior to it, buried in eternal Oblivion. And what is the pompous Equivalent for so big a Sacrifice? Pala. The Friendship of Spain-

Marf. Which England can never hope to recover, any more than the Spanish Trade, while she with-holds Gibraltar. and Minorca from them. No, Pasquin, the Equivalent is

only the Enjoyment of the Affiento for Four instead of Fourteen Years, which the Exercise of that Contract had been sufpended occasionally by Spain herself. These are the People that plume themselves on having had a steady Eye to the Trade

of their Country in the Treaty before us.

Pasq. Did ever Fish-woman cry stinking Fish? Or was ever so grovelling a Zany on the M——I Stage, as wou'd not trumpet his own Fame when he was fure none dare gainfay him? For all you fay, Mr. Inquisitor, I say the Treaty is a special Treaty, answering every ministerial Purpose that cou'd be devised who by those wou'd preserve their own minifterial Power and Credit at the Expence of their Country. It might have been, in Days of Yore, a Maxim with Ministers won't jour-

not to loofe Sight of the Interests of their Country in their foreign Negociations; but in this more enlighten'd Age, the ministerial Consideration is more circumscribed. It centers solely in Self. For Instance, if a Peace be necessary for the Minister, he will be fure to cook it up to the Gouft of Some-body, (whom it may not be proper for a Translator to Name) but, Marforio, you are always to understand that that nameless Some-body, is No-body unless he has Passions, and particular Attachments, and Views. Nam vitiis nemo fine nascitur-K-gs in Purple are no less Men than those in Buskins; and Julius may have had his Prejudices as well as Roscius.

Marf. And may have less Strength to conquer them.

Pajq. Pshaw! What Modern wou'd be at the Pains of a Conquest that did not suit with his Interest? If the general Scheme be to secure the Obedience of the E—h by impoverishing them, and to aggrandize H—r, at the Expence of E—d, was ever a War, in this copious View, better managed then the last, or a Peace more savorily cook d up than the present? Was not the War by Sea generally neglected, except by particular Adventurers, or towards the latter End by the Ministry's being dragg'd into some small Degree of Exertion of the formidable Naval Power of England; and was it not conducted fo by Land as to render it successless, yet to increase its Burden? If, in the same Light, we scrutinize the Peace shan't we find it answering all the Ends of the deep Schemes of fycophant M——rs? Is there a Shred of the wide pacific Parchment fecuring the Commerce of E——d? Are not those Conquests given from her, which alone cou'd make her any Amends for her unequal Expence during the War! Cape-Breton made her Mistress of the lucrative Trade of Fish and Fur; yet it is tamely yielded up, while Gibraliar, not worth the Expence of keeping, is tenaciously kept to the Ruin of the Spanish Trade. Yet, conspicuously as it appears that the trading Interest of E - d has been overlook'd in the Treaty, 'tis no less certain that her Safety and Honour were equally abandoned by the E----b Compounders of the pacific To instance no other, the Article of the Hostages is an indelible Wound to the Honour of Britain; and if the Force put on the Empress Queen to acquiesce with the hard Conditions of the Peace, be taken into the Account of National Honour, it will be found to increase the Stain no less than it will contribute to render the Safety of the Island more precarious and uncertain.

The XXI. Article of the Treaty stipulates a fresh Guaranty of the Pragmatic Sanction, which is a tacit Avowal of the Necessity of preserving the Indivisibility of the Austrian Succeffion as necessary for fecuring the Liberties, not only of the Empire but of all Europe. Yet this Security is barter'd away for Moon-shine. Silesia and Glatz are given away to the secret E-y of the House of Austria, and guarantied to a Prince, no less intent to stay the Curvets of the white Steed in his Neighbourhood, then the Flight of the black Spread-Eagle.

Marf. Alas, Pasquin! It has been long observ'd, that the Steed you mention, is not more jealous of the imperial Bird,

then of the King of Beafts.

Pafe. Poor E ___ h Lion! how Toothless is he become, tho' he affects to growl and roar as formerly! - generous Creature! How alter'd from what he was in the Days of Anne, the last of the Stuart race who fill'd the Throne of her Anceftors! 'twas complain'd fhe had abandon'd her Allies in 1712; but let them be dumb for ever who compare the Treaty of hix with that of Utretcht. There, we shall find Charles VI. possess'd of all the hereditary Dominions of his Floule, inrich'd by the ample Addition of the Spanish Possessions in Italy and the Netherlands. But how is the pleasing Scene of Safety and of Power chang'd by the present Treaty? The House of Austria is little more than the Shadow of what it was before the War. 'Tis true the Shell stands but the richest of its Furniture are moved away. Silefia, the fairest of her Provinces, is torn from the Emprels Queen, the scarce has a Footing in Italy, and in the Netherlands the bears an empty Name without Power or Safety. The Provinces are to be refored to her, but so impoverish'd as not to be able to defray the Expence of their keeping, and fo dismantled as scarce to be in Condition to stay a royal Huntsman in Chase of his Game. Marf. Yet this is that natural Ally whom England had boasted she wou'd bear up against the Ambition of France.

Pasq. The Epithet natural, better fits the Grand Turk, because he has some naval Power, which alone can give any Colour for the Expression. But in Truth, if England knew and purfued her natural Interest, she wou'd have all the World for Friends, but wou'd stand in no Need of Allies. The House of Austria, without Sea-ports, a Ship of War, or scarce a Cock-boat, to be the natural Ally of an infular Nation a thoufand Miles from it! What Incongruity; what Frenzy! But this is one of those unmeaning Phrases coin'd in the R-Mint, to lure the E-h Beetles into a Liking for Land Wars.

Marf. Of which they are like never to have a Dearth while they have so intimate a Connexion with the Continent as at present. The preserving the Individuality of the Activities

et dist

Pafe. Ay, ay; dear Turnip Land! There, Marforia there indeed the Word Natural may be applicable. Austria may be deem'd the natural Ally of H-r, but never

of the White Nag to extend his Pasture Ground, and of the Eagle to obstruct any Enlargement of it. Besides, the House of Austria can bear no Equal in the Empire, and Hbeing bolfter'd up by E—d, has affum'd Airs which the Court of Vienna may have Thought little fultable to the Degree of Vaffallage.

Pala. Take back, Marforio, thy Diminutive. The Epithet might fuit with the Condition of most of the other States of the Empire. But for H-r, more rich in Bullion than all Germany, abounding in Treasure beyond any State in Europe, not to be above the Degree of Vassallage!-

Marfi, or-Marf. I shall be put under the Ban of the Empire, as little regarded at prefent as the Bulls of the Vatican, which heretofore bellow'd so loudly as to strike Terror to the utmost Limits of the Globe. But now the hornless Animals may bellow out their Eungs before they are heard or heeded. So it fares as to the Ban of the Empire. While the Person filling the Imperial Throne had the Power to inforce the Execution of the Ordinances of the Diet which he influenc'd, then indeed the being put under the Ban of the Empire bore a fignificant But at present

Pala. Care is taken that the Head shall have no coerceive Power over the Members. I understand thee, my Friend; and can perceive how the late War and present Peace may have answer'd the double Purpose of certain modern Statesmen. The unequal Burden of the War urged on apace the impoverishing Scheme, as the readiest to tame a stubborn People; and the hard Conditions of the Peace, reduce the Imperial Diadem to

the little Importance of an Indian Crown of Feathers.

Marf. To fuch, the Princes of the Empire think it their

Interest to reduce the Imperial Crown.

THAY

Pala. And to fuch indeed it is reduced by the present Peace. But how wifely confistent was England in expending her Millions, in depressing her Trade, and draining her Vitals in Support of the House of Austria, while it seem'd to have been the View and Interest of H——r to humble that haughty -Luckless Land, doom'd to be a Province to the pitifullest State in the Empire!

Marf. More luckless, in giving Birth to unnatural Sons that

treat her as swaggering, travelling Spend thrifts do an Hostess

to whom they never intend to return.

Pasq. Tho' such a Procedure, in the Traveller, wou'd be unjust and dishonourable, yet wou'd it fall far short of an unnatural Englishman that shou'd aid towards the Indigence and Dishonour of his Country and Ruin of Posterity, for Lucre, Smiles or Titles. Ah, how gloomy the Scene which prefents itself to those few Englishmen that can discern, and have any Bowels for their bleeding Country!

Marf. This Peace opens fuch a wide Gap to Confusions; lays such a Foundation for War, as must inevitably involve

England in all its Calamities.

Pasq. So perhaps it might have been intended by the Winders up of the pacific Bottom. A durable Peace, might produce such another Opposition as has turn'd Walpole's Chariot. People too might grumble that no Reduction of the public Debt was grafted on a long Peace. Can it be wonder'd then that the Peace is as ricketty and flemly as we find it? What matters it to a Ministry whether a Peace be found and likely to subsist, so it answer ministerial Purposes? Need I tell thee, Marforio, that Ministers distinguish with great Subtilty between Purposes Ministerial and Purposes National, The latter may look to themselves, or go to the Dany thing an E—b M—r cares a Button, so the former thrive. If he can keep his Post, have the Ear of Some-body, and be permitted to sheer the Flock, the Nation and Posterity, he thinks as little of as of Religion and the Gospel.

Marf. Ah! how delicately adapted is the present Peace to

those Purposes which you call Ministerial

Pajq. Are not all the Purpojes of the Cabinet purely Ministerial that tend not to the Good of the Community? And I defy the most flattering C—t Sycophant to point out any one Purpose of the Community answer'd by the Definitive Treaty. The Objects of the Spanish War have been quite out of the View of the Negociators. The British Navigation in the American Seas is as insecure, and the depredated Merchants as discontented as before the War. The only useful Conquest made by the English (Cape Breton) is to be restored. Another Bourbon is introduced into Italy, to render the House of Savoy tributary, and drive that of Austria quite out of it. The richest of her Hereditary Provinces is guaranty'd to the Empress Queen's most dangerous Neighbour, without obtaining any folemn Renunciations from the other Claimants to the Austrian Succession. The Austrian Provinces in the Low-Countries are to be reftored in fo ruinous a Condition, that Lewis XV.

may pay the Datch a Visit in his Night-cap and Slippers, whenever he is in humour to munch Cheese and quaff Geneva.

Marf. And that, we may be fure, will be as early as the Establishment of a Marine to protect the Trade of his Subjects,

and the Discharge of his Debts, and brook weed alshow be allowed

Pasq. How different is the present System of Politics in England I Here, Debts are contracted with a View, ab origine, never to be discharg'd, as they are thought to be Pledges for Duty and Fidelity. And this Maxim, as unwife and unnatural as it is, feems to be woven into the Constitution. But in France, and all other Countries in Europe, except England the Necessity of contracting Debts is yielded to with Reluctance, and the Cause no sooner ceases, than all Means are ufed for removing the Effect. But, as if it had been premeditately delign'd that the English Milch-Cow, shou'd be milk'd dry, the is intangled in such a Net of different and jarring Guaranties by this Treaty, that it is impracticable for her ever to defingage herfelf with any Safety and without an immenfe Expence. If the Courts of Vienna and Berlin fall out, as 'tis ten to one but they do before the Close of the next Year, whom shall the Court of L—n abet? Again, shou'd Ruf-fia and Prussia fall out, as who believes not that they will, whom shall E ____ d affist? She is engag'd to both; but thou know'ff there is no ferving two Mafters.

Marf. I don't fee that the can do better than jog on in the

old Track-

Pasq. Feed one, underhand, with Money, and help the other openly with Troops or Ships. You may remember the Conduct of the E-h Cabinet with Regard to Augustus and Stanislaus in the last Polish Election- and on a last

Marf. Or that of the late Emperor, Charles of Bavaria, to whom a certain Vote was given while England was almost bled to death in order to thut him out from the imperial

Throne.

Pafq. Or, the permitting a Spanish Army to be wasted to Italy, by one Treaty, while another subsisted for opposing fuch a Transportation with all the naval Power of Britain. But there the cherish'd E-e stood in the Way. Mallebois might have been a troublesome Guest-Ah! poor England! how art thou made to play at Leap-frog just as H-r pleases !!

Marf. Yet what fair Opportunity was England furnish'd with by this Treaty, to wind herself into a safe and durable Peace? Pala. A much better the had, if the would have continued

the War but for another Campaign or two. In that short Compass, she might have stript France of all her Colonies in America, South and North; and with the Force already fent

Indies; every French Settlement there must have to England. Every Branch of the French foreign Com-e might be to obstructed, by the naval Force of Britain, the Natives of all the South of France must inevitably be famish'd unless Corn shou'd be carried from the Northern Provinces for their Relief; and in that Cafe, the French Armie in the Nesberlands must be ill fupply'd. With the scanty Stock of Corn then in France, either the Army of People muft ant; and as the Weight wou'd naturally fall on the latter here must necessarily have been an Insurrection in the Bowels

of the Kingdom, which wou'd answer every National Purpose an English Ministry cou'd propose.

- Morf. But the Purpose Ministerial may have been better wer'd by the charitable Relief of Corn allow'd to be exported for France just when her som were on the Verge of Defpair. Yet even then, when the Cock lay panting under the Lions Paw, were the E-b M-y fuling for Peace as manble Suppliants. In fuch a Hurry were they to put an End to a War which promised the most glorious and alluring Profposts, that they overlook a all the Purposes for which it had been entered upon. Had they proceeded deliberately and taken a larger Compass in the Negociation, all the peccant Humours in Europe might have fweeten'd and corrected. The growing Tumour in the North might have been removed by gentle Fomentation, the Claimants to the Austrian Succession the have been loften'd into healing Renunciations, the Cauffor future Contests with Spain, which are untouched by

Refe. All wou'd have been better if Ministers were better; that is, if the Purposes Ministerial had not combatted the Rivposes National, which must ever go to the Wall while Rock Some act corruptly and unjustly, and servicely bend to a field Commenton with the Continent——But e'en let the Blind and Wilful trudge on in the Mirry Path they are fo fond of, fince nor fuffice nor beroick Virtue, can wear off the mistaken Runcour of their Hearts. Hereafter we shall see dire Necessity, in all its various, hideous Shapes, wearing off the Edge of Prejudice, unlealing the Eye of Reason, and working that Cure, which they are so averse to, yet so much stand in Need of. Yes, Marforio, Necessity, ever the Consequence of Corruption as Famine is of the Plague, will one Day drive the b to Bliff and Duty, as you rising Sun drives us to a the War but for a ter Thank a or two. In that there

Compass, the might have Gripter and all her Colonies in Angrica, South and Worth; and with the Force sheady sent

